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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

...w House Financial Measures.

...tribution of National Bank Circulation.

...EMPTION OF THREE PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.

...re Currency for the West and Southwest.

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

...sent Phase of the Arkansas Trouble.

...trict of Columbia Government.

...neral Sherman to Move His Headquarters.

...PORT ON SANBORN CONTRACTS.

...eeping Recommendations of the Committee.

...ecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1874.

Question of Final Adjournment.

...t the request of the members of the ...mmittees on Ways and Means and Appropriations, Mr. Dawes withheld his request to-day for an adjournment of Congress on June first. He was convinced ...t he could not carry it. A variety of ...cumstances operated against it. The ...ored members, for instance, and their ...ends say they will not vote for adjournment until they are assured of the passage ...e Civil Rights bill; and, next, the inti...tionists will not fix a day until they ...ve secured a measure which they deem ...importance to the West and Southwest.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

A gentleman direct from Arkansas, in ...eaking of the Brooks and Baxter feuds, ...ys that the later citizens support Brooks, ...hile the old citizens of the State, who ...pported the Federal cause during the ...r, and the majority of citizens on the ...nfederate side generally support Baxter. ...e arrest of the Judges of the Supreme ...urt by the Baxter men, it is conceded by Baxter's friends here, will ...ve a bad effect upon his claims. It is admitted that the Supreme Court of the ...ate is the only authority that can settle ...is unfortunate difficulty, and that it ...ould have been much better to allow the ...urt to assemble in a peaceable manner.

Government of the District.

It is now admitted that the present Territorial form of government for the District of Columbia has proven an expensive failure. Senator Stewart, who has been ...mewhat conspicuously connected with ...al estate operations in the city, and who ...also a member of the Investigating Committee, to-day, by way of forestalling ...hers, led off in a movement to change ...e organic law of the District by substi...ting the rule of

A Board of Commissioners.

This is an old idea and, though opposed ...the early days of the capital, is now re...ived with increasing favor. The great ...ouble, as far as organization has been ...oncerned, has been in the fact that the ...resent establishment was planned on too ...xtensive, and consequently expensive, ...cale. For instance, the Board of Health ...onsists of five members, always ...t war with each other, when ...ne person does the same duty in a ...arge city, like Baltimore. Whatever may ...e the fate of the present government, ...rowing out of the investigation, the one ...pparent fact remains—that the capital has ...een made a magnificent city, and in doing ...his there is no doubt many have been ...nriched; but whether legitimately or not, ...emains for the committee to determine.

Two Financial Measures

...of importance were introduced in the ...House of Representatives to-day. One was ...a resolution, which was passed, directing ...he Committee on Banking and Currency ...o report the best measure that can be ...dopted for a more just distribution of the ...national bank currency and the other, for ...he redemption of the three per cent. ...certificates, and the distribution in the West ...and Southwest of additional currency to the ...amount of twenty-five million dollars. ...The latter proposition created an intense ...excitement among the Eastern and Middle ...State men and all who are opposed to inflation. Mr. Garfield at once moved to go ...into Committee of the Whole, but failed to ...carry the House with him. Mr. Hubbell, ...of Michigan, moved to adjourn and the ...yeas and nays were ordered on the latter ...motion. At the conclusion of the roll call ...the vote stood 106 yeas to 106 nays. Instead ...of announcing the vote, Speaker Blaine ...entertained the introduction of a number ...of private bills for reference. While this ...was going on, Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, ...changed his vote from yea to nay, and the ...vote then stood 105 yeas to 104 nays, which ...was the vote declared by the Speaker. ...Mr. Kasson, after the House had adjourned, took exception to the Speaker's ...action in not announcing the vote at once, ...as the change of another vote would have ...made a serious difference; that if the ...House had refused to adjourn, the bill ...would have been jeopardized in consequence of the absence of its friends who ...had left, thinking the House adjourned. ...Mr. Blaine stated that in compliance ...with the request of members, he had frequently suspended ...the announcement of a motion ...to adjourn to allow the introduction of ...bills; but he gave notice that he would not ...in future permit that to be done.

General Sherman

...says that he has long determined to make ...St. Louis his home, and that the statement ...that he will remove his headquarters to ...that city is not entirely without foundation, ...though he will not make the transfer for ...some time to come.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1874.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS—REPORT OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—WHOLE BUSINESS TO BE SWEPT OUT OF EXISTENCE.

In the House of Representatives to-day, Charles Foster, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted a report in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. The committee, in the first place, state that they have examined, so far as they know, all parties in any way connected with the execution of the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made, and that they annex to the report a statement of the testimony. They then proceeded as follows:

"The Forty-second Congress, at its second session, repealed all laws which provided for the payment of moieties to informers, so far as related to Internal Revenue taxes, but in the last hours of the same session, and by means of a committee of Conference, there was engrafted on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill a provision of seemingly so slight significance as to have been added as the last half of a sentence in one of the usual paragraphs relating to the Internal Revenue Bureau, wherein provisions have been annually made for the support of the said bureau. [The provision is here quoted.] Under the provisions of this law, contracts were made with W. H. Kelsey, Malcolm Campbell, J. J. Nicholson, Albert John Clark and John D. Sanborn. The committee give a history of the Sanborn contract, and how he had added to its large number of names of persons alleged to have been guilty of withholding taxes imposed upon legacies, successions and incomes on the first of July, 1873. Sanborn again asked to amend his contract and Richardson, then Secretary of the Treasury, on the seventh of July following, added to his contract the names of five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies, alleged to be indebted to the government for taxes upon dividends and interest paid upon bonds. The committee find that the information furnished by paid officers of the government on which collections were made, was placed at the disposal of Sanborn, who, availing himself of the information paid for by the government, obtained a contract for the collection of the very claims thus brought to light and found to be due the government. It further appears from the testimony of Sanborn, that when he applied for this railroad contract he furnished a list of railroads, taken from a railroad manual or guide, comprising the names of five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies, being substantially the entire list of railroads within the United States; that while he had knowledge of the delinquency of only one hundred to one hundred and fifty of them, he had no knowledge whatever of the remaining four hundred or four hundred and fifty. It also appears, that when he so represented it to the officers of the Treasury Department, he was there told that it didn't make any difference, and to put them all in, whereupon he made an affidavit that the entire five hundred and ninety-two railroad companies were delinquent and were indebted to the government. They were accordingly added to his contract. In this connection, it may be proper to add that the officers of the Treasury Department, including the Secretary of the Treasury himself, seem to have no recollection of this fact, as sworn to before the committee by Sanborn, in reference to the list of railroads included in his contract. [Here follows a copy of the contract made between Secretary Boutwell and Kelsey.] The committee call attention to the fact that the law provides for the employment of three persons to assist the proper officers in discovering and collecting, while the contracts provide that contractors may proceed to collect, thereby ignoring the Internal Revenue officers altogether, while it should have been stipulated merely that they should assist the officers. Secretary Boutwell, on the 8th of June, 1872, by the first order of the Treasury Department issued in relation to the employment of persons under this act, directed that parties applying for contracts shall, to his satisfaction, set forth in a written statement, under oath, to be held in his office, the character in detail of the claim, the name of the person, firm or corporation withholding money, the laws by violation of which the money has been withheld and the evidence by which the claim is to be supported; upon doing which, a written contract will be made upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interest of the United States. The committee believe that this requirement of Secretary Boutwell was in exact conformity to law, but they are unable to find in any case that the conditions as set forth by the Secretary have been complied with. It is evident that the proper officers of the government referred to in the law, could only have been taken to mean officers of Internal Revenue. The committee cannot ascertain that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or any officer of his department, was consulted before, at the time or since the contracts were made, or that he was advised as to the making of the contracts of the character of the claims it was intended thereby to be collected. In fact it is shown that the Commissioner wrote a letter protesting against the manner of these collections, to the Secretary, which has never been answered; indeed, this very important officer, to whom belongs exclusively the collection of these taxes, appears to have been studiously ignored by the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers in the office of the Secretary; and without the knowledge of the Commissioner, his subordinates were directed to assist these contractors; and in no case can the committee find that contractors assisted this officer. The whole power of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as well as the entire machinery of the government for the collection of taxes, was placed at the disposal of Sanborn, by letters from Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson requiring Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue to assist him in the examination of official records, etc. The committee find that some of the agents of Sanborn, who were not employees of the government, were, without authority of law, furnished by the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury with special letters to Supervisors and Collectors throughout the country, calling upon said officers to aid and assist them as they might require; in addition to this, to more completely arm them with power, two of these same agents were furnished with Secret Service detective commissions of the Solicitor of the Treasury. It is the opinion of the committee that a very large percentage, if not all, of the $437,000 of taxes collected by Sanborn were not a proper subject of contract under the law, and that these taxes should and would have been collected by the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau in the ordinary discharge of their duty. It is shown by the evidence before the committee that about $10,000 was collected by Supervisors Hawley and Simmons from taxes imposed by schedule "C" of the Internal Revenue laws, for the collection of which no contract was made with Sanborn or any one else. Nevertheless, Sanborn claimed and was allowed fifty per cent. thereof. The committee cite the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, a full account of which has been published, and go on to say that the theory of the law, as administered, is completely reversed, and instead of these persons being employed to assist the proper officers of the government, the latter have been made to assist them. It is certain that a continuance of this system must work, to a greater or less extent, a demoralization of the entire outside working force engaged under the Internal Revenue Bureau in the collection of the revenues. The committee, feeling alarmed at the apparent looseness with which the laws have been administered, were desirous of ascertaining where the responsibility rested. They have had before them the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Sawyer and the Solicitor of the Treasury. These officers gave but little information, and exhibited an entire want of knowledge as to the manner of making the contracts, administering the law or of the provisions of the law itself. The Secretary's only connection, so far as he could remember, with these transactions was in affixing his signature to various papers presented to him as a mere matter of office routine, without knowing their contents. The Assistant Secretary disclaimed any part and any particular knowledge of the law or contracts and he like manner affixed his signature as a matter of office routine. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, by their testimony, show that the papers were prepared by the Solicitor, thus indicating a responsibility upon him. The Solicitor, in turn, testified that he is simply the law-officer of the Treasury Department and a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury, without any power in regard to the administration of this law, except that expressly given by the Secretary that he had consulted in every instance with the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; that he had in all cases simply obeyed the directions of his superior officers, and that the contracts and various orders of the Department were well known to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The disagreements and contradictions given respectively by these gentlemen, as appear from their testimony, is a matter greatly deplored by the committee, as by it they are unable to fix upon the officer or anywhere the responsibility for the maladministration of this law, and they look with serious apprehension upon the apparent efforts of these gentlemen to transfer the responsibility each from himself to the other. While the committee, therefore, are unable to determine where the responsibility rests, they cannot, in justice to themselves, ignore the fact that these three persons deserve severe condemnation for the manner in which they have permitted this law to be administered. While the committee thus severely criticise these officials of the Treasury Department, directly charged with the administration of this law, they find nothing impeaching the integrity of Secretary Boutwell's or Secretary Richardson's action, and the testimony does not prove that the Secretaries, or any of their associates, were influenced by corrupt motives. It is due to the Treasury officials to say that, as far back as the administration of the Treasury Department by Secretary Guthrie, such contracts were made for the collection of moneys due the United States in extraordinary cases, and that this practice was continued up to the time when Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. When he came into office he found a number of contracts in existence, and his Solicitor testifies that after a thorough and exhaustive examination, he found no authority in law permitting them to be made, and the Secretary of the Treasury at once annulled them, and that nothing of any consequence was ever collected from this class of contracts. Under the act of 1870, a number of contracts were made by Secretary Boutwell, and although it was represented to the Secretary that large sums were due the government and parties making contracts professed to be able to collect what was due, the amount collected was very small in the light of the experience of the Treasury Department in the contract business have referred to. The officers, we are told, concluded that parties proposing to take contracts under the law of May 8th, 1872, would fail to make collections in any considerable amount, and this fact may account for the apparent neglect of this Department to carefully and strictly enforce the law; and it is further due to the present Treasury officials to say, that not only was this law enacted while the predecessors of the present Secretary was in office, but that the first contracts were made by him and the general policy of the administration subsequently pursued was determined upon while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury. The committee are of opinion that any system of farming the collection of any portion of the revenues of the government is fundamentally wrong; that no necessity for such law exists, for the reason that the Secretary of the Treasury and the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau are fully empowered by law to make all collections of taxes, including taxes due on account of repealed laws. The Internal Revenue Bureau is possessed of full knowledge of laws relating to the collection of revenue, has all machinery necessary for their full and complete enforcement and has full authority in extraordinary cases to pay at discretion for information, Congress annually making appropriations therefor. Any law that provides for any other method of collecting taxes, the duty of which collection is imposed on any department of the government, is in fact a reflection on the department charged with that duty. The committee, in view of the facts herewith presented, believe that the law of May 8, 1872, should be repealed and the contracts made thereunder should be revoked and annulled. They also believe that for every service rendered by these contractors, exorbitant reward has been made; for every equity which they might claim, more than enough has already been paid; for every legal claim, settlement has been perfected on the most liberal scale; in some cases, the committee are satisfied, moneys have been paid to the contractor to which he was not entitled under the law. Now, when the whole subject has been investigated, in order to end forever all demands against the Treasury on this account; to avoid the danger that a lax administration under careless officers may at some future time afford new opportunity to assail the Treasury under color of these contracts; the statute should, in terms, exclude them from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and all further claim on their part. To accomplish the purpose here indicated, the committee report to the House a bill embodying the above conclusions.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

RELIEF OF BILBAO FULLY ACCOMPLISHED —REJOICING IN MADRID—FLIGHT OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, May 4.—Marshal Serrano entered Bilbao Saturday. There is great rejoicing here over the deliverance of the city. Saturday evening there was a general illumination. The municipality have sent congratulatory dispatches to Serrano and Concha. Additional dispatches from Bilbao state that parties of Carlists are surrendering, in the hope of amnesty. The main body, however, is retreating in disorder in the direction of the province of Guipezcon. Bilbao is resuming its wonted appearance, and trade is reviving.

Lisbon.

REJOICING OVER BILBAO.

LISBON, May 4.—Much joy was manifested by the citizens of Lisbon over the entry into Bilbao of the Spanish troops. Crowds of people, headed by bands of music, paraded the streets, shouting "Bilbao and liberty."

ADDITIONAL NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

MADRID, May 4.—The main body of Carlists is at Riopella, under Prince Alphonse. Don Carlos is at Durango. Marshal Serrano is expected at Madrid on Saturday next. The inhabitants of Bilbao were without bread during the last week of the siege. The Republican troops have been victorious in several skirmishes in Andalusia, Valencia and New Castile.

England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE—FRANCE AND GERMANY—GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Russell, in view of the embittered feeling between France and Germany, moved that copies of the correspondence with these powers be called for, and asked what the course of the British government would be in the event of a rupture between them. Lord Derby believed that the peace of the immediate future was safe, and he trusted in the influence of time. England, he said, would do everything to maintain peace, short of embroiling herself in a struggle in which she is not nationally interested. She would regard obsolete treaties as open questions and faithfully adhere to her engagements of late years.

The *Standard* says, editorially, that Lord Russell's protest against the Washington treaty is welcome, though tardy. "It is something," says the *Standard*, "to hear this experienced Liberal statesman proclaiming the truth about the discreditable transaction."

The *Daily News*, referring to the Parliamentary debate, recreates the reopening of the Washington treaty controversy, and praises Lord Derby's silence on the subject.

FENIAN RAIDS ON CANADA.

Lord Russell withdrew the motion calling for papers in the Oregon boundary and Fenian raid questions. He said that the British people felt that the honor of England had been touched in the Washington treaty negotiations, the national character lowered and the national interests jeopardized. An opinion generally existed in favor of compensation to the Canadian sufferers by the Fenian raids. He did not apprehend a repetition of these errors, but trusted that Great Britain would never seem afraid to risk anything in the assertion of her just rights.

THE LIBERAL WHIP.

LONDON, May 4.—It is announced to-day that the relinquishment of the position of Liberal Whip by Sir Robert Peel, will be only temporary.

FIVE THOUSAND MINERS ON A STRIKE.

LONDON, May 5.—A great strike of miners in the Durham collieries is in progress. It is estimated that five thousand men are out of employment thereby.

Germany.

THE CZAR TO BE AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Czar to-day received visits from Generals Von Moltke and Manteuffel. Prince Gortschakoff held a conference with Prince Bismarck.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The betrothal of the Queen's grand Duke Vladimir and Duchess Marie, of Mecklenburg, was promulgated yesterday.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—The steamships City of Montreal and Hammonia, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, May 4.—Rate for money at Stock Exchange on government securities 3 per cent.; rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 2⅝ per cent., which ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money, 92⅝@⅝; for account, 93⅝. 5-20s, 1865, 109⅜; do 1867, 109⅜; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 104¼. New York Central, 96; Erie, 19¾; Illinois preferred, 52. Turpentine, 42s 3d.

PARIS, May 4.—Rentes, 59 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 4.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 4.—Cotton steady at 8¾@8⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 28@28s 6d. Lard, 47s 9d. Tallow, 38s 3d.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Sudden Death of an Old Man---Assignment of a Grocer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 4, 1874.

Cyrus Huston, a very old man, living entirely alone, was found dead yesterday evening in his room.

John A. Best, the grocer who failed last week, having made an assignment, his store was opened by his assignee this morning for the benefit of his creditors.

FIRE RECORD.

Rome City, Ind.—$60,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 4.—The Rome City woolen mills, owned by J. C. Geisendorff, of this city, was burned yesterday. The loss is $40,000; insured in the Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers, of Hamilton, Ohio, for $2,000; Hope, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Great Western, of New Orleans, $2,500; Globe, of Chicago, $2,000; Atlas, of New Orleans, $2,000; Allemania, of Cleveland, $1,500; Citizens, of Newark, N. J., $1,500. L. R. & J. C. Hall lose $20,000 on stock; insured for $2,000 each in the German, Citizens, Ætna, Peabody and Fire and Marine, of Wheeling, W. Va.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Ohio will be held in Cleveland to-day.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, Philadelphias 24, Baltimores 8; at Boston, Bostons 11, Mutuals 4.

Bayard Taylor writes from Egypt an account of the recent discovery of a race of pigmies in Central Africa.

Charles Ernst, the prison-keeper attacked by the murderer Waltz, at Catskill, New York, died yesterday from his wounds.

The steamers H. Adelsteen, from London, Wyoming and Queen, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Methodist Conference in Louisville spent yesterday with the address of the Bishop and appeals in behalf of education and the missionary work.

For the Lower Lake region, northeast to northwest winds, with rain, followed by cool and partly cloudy weather in the afternoon, are the probabilities for to-day.

The New Orleans Relief Committee have been distributing forty thousand rations daily. In their judgment, fifty thousand rations per day will be required for sixty days to come.

James McComly and F. W. Francisco have purchased the interest of Dr. S. M. Smith in the *Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus, and are now equal partners in the concern. Comly remains as editor-in-chief, and Mr. Francisco in charge of the business department.

A letter from Berlin says it was evident that the purpose of the Liberals in voting to fix the military strength of Germany for seven years, was to enable the Emperor to prepare for any hostile demonstrations during the seven years that President MacMahon is to exercise his powers in France.

The trial of Rev. Mr. Swing began yesterday, at Chicago. The accused pleaded "not guilty" in a long and able speech to the court. He made a candid exposition of his religious views, and expressed himself willing to abide by the decision of the tribunal. At the close of his remarks, the prosecutor, Prof. Paiton, moved a continuance of the case, on account of the absence of a witness. The motion was under discussion when our report closed.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Security for Corporate Indebtedness.

APPEAL FOR THE CENTENNIAL HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 4, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to authorize corporations to increase the security of their bonded indebtedness.

Mr. McClure offered a resolution inviting the people of the whole nation to appropriate to the Centennial, and appealing to Congress for support to make it a grand success.

A number of bills passed first reading, but none were finally acted upon or considered. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 3 P. M.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to authorize benevolent associations to establish Homes for destitute children.

The remainder of the session was devoted to bills on first reading of minor importance.

ARKANSAS.

Arrest of Two Supreme Court Judges and the State Auditor---Report of Another Battle---The Situation Critical---The President and Secretary of War Appealed to for Help.

TWO SUPREME COURT JUDGES ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—A *Democrat* special from Little Rock says: Judges Searle and Bennett, of the Supreme Court, were arrested last night, on their arrival by the Memphis train, at Argenta, opposite Little Rock, by Captain Williams, acting under the orders of Governor Baxter. The Judges refused to be arrested without the properauthority, whereupon Captain Williams made the signal, and a band of armed men entered the cars with cocked revolvers, and Searle and Bennett were forcibly taken from the train. At the time the dispatch was written, they had not been heard of in Little Rock. The Supreme Court was to convene in Little Rock to-day. Judge Stevenson, also of the Supreme Court, was on the train, but it seems his presence was not known or else he, too, would have been arrested. The affair has created great excitement in Brooks' camp, and serious trouble is apprehended unless Colonel Rose interferes for the release of the Judges.

TELEGRAMS TO WASHINGTON FOR HELP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The Sheriff of Pulaski county, Arkansas, telegraphs the Secretary of War, stating that he has asked the commander of the United States troops at Little Rock for aid to serve writs of *habeas corpus* for the Judges arrested at Argenta. Brooks telegraphs to President Grant, requesting him to ask the commanding officer at Little Rock to demand the surrender of the arrested parties.

REPORT OF ANOTHER ATTACK BY WHITE—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS ON BOTH SIDES.

LITTLE ROCK, May 5.—Reports from Jefferson state that a squad of Gen. King White's men encountered a body of sixty Brooks men above the Arkansas post yesterday evening and dispersed them. One report says five men were killed, though it needs confirmation. The preparations on both sides look very warlike to-night, and all sorts of reports are afloat; one to the effect that Brooks intends to march upon Little Rock, and another that Baxter intends to assault Brooks. The United States troops occupy their old position between both parties.

THE CAPTURED JUDGES—HABEAS CORPUS ISSUED—AUDITOR WHEELER ARRESTED.

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says that Judges Bennett and Searle were conveyed to St. John's College and at daylight escorted by cavalry to the country, and up to this time their whereabouts are unknown. Judge Bennett sent word to his son in this city, during the night, by one of his captors, that he was safe and would not be harmed. Baxter denies authorizing the arrest of Bennett and Searle, or that Sheriff Cotton had searched this morning by a squad of regulars, acting as police, an unfinished report of the arrest of Judge Searle. Baxter was found upon the table, where it had been left in the haste incident to departure. This effectually refutes the statement. The rumor that Wheeler is to be removed, and say that no decisive action will be taken until the investigation by English experts is concluded. James McHenry spent this evening with Commodore Vanderbilt at the latter's residence.

An Aged Temperance Reformer Dies at His Post.

UTICA, N.Y., May 4.—Rev. Beriah Green, a well known anti-slavery advocate and temperance preacher, died suddenly at Whitesboro this morning, aged eighty. At the time of his death, he was addressing the town hall of Exeter against their granting any licenses this year. He had spoken about four minutes, when he suddenly fell backwards and died instantly.

Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee met tonight and reconsidered the resolution adopted March 23, fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention. A new resolution was adopted, fixing Pittsburgh as the place, and Wednesday, August, 26, as the time of holding said convention.

Cash Prices.

The cash Flour men have the advantage of those selling on long time.

SEYMOUR, IND.

Little Girl Found Drowned---Suspicious Circumstances---Post Mortem Ordered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SEYMOUR, IND., May 4, 1874.

The body of little Mary Weston, daughter of J. Weston, engineer on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, who disappeared from her home twelve days ago, was found in the pool below the dam across White river, at the Rockford mill, this morning. Her clothing was all beaten off by the water pouring over the dam. She was found early in the morning, but the Coroner held no inquest until about three o'clock. The body was left in the water all day. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning. It is said that neither her father nor stepmother went near her until after she was taken to the graveyard, though she was not buried for ten hours after she was found. The body was taken up this evening, and physicians will hold a *post mortem* examination.

THE LATE DAVID H. VEECH.

Meeting of the Bar—Resolutions of Respect—Arrangements to Attend the Funeral.

The members of the bar assembled in the Common Pleas Court room, yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, to take action in regard to the death of David H. Veech.

Hon. James P. Sterrett presided; with Judges Stowe and Ewing as Vice Presidents.

Geo. W. Guthrie and Geo. R. Cochran, Esqs., acted as secretaries.

Judge Sterrett announced the object of the meeting, whereupon the following named gentlemen were chosen a committee to prepare resolutions: Chas. S. Fetterman, M. W. Acheson, Geo. Shiras, Jr., Robert Woods and A. M. Watson.

Pending the absence of the committee, J. H. Baldwin, Esq., spoke in eulogistic terms of the character of the deceased.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions appeared and presented the following, through their chairman:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in his all wise providence, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow member of the bar of Allegheny county, David H. Veech, a man distinguished as well for his ability as a lawyer as for the many social traits that endeared him to all who come within the circle of his acquaintance.

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of our esteemed brother the profession has lost an able and upright member, the community a useful and honorable citizen, and society one of its worthiest ornaments, his partners a kind and dutiful son, his family an affectionate husband and loving and indulgent father.

Resolved, 2d. That we most sincerely sympathize with the bereaved parents and family of the deceased, and humbly trust that they may enjoy in this the hour of their sore affliction, the consolation and support of that sympathizing Redeemer whose grace alone can sustain under the bitterness of death and in the anguish of bereavement.

Resolved, 3d. That a committee of eight be appointed to escort the remains of our deceased brother to Connellsville, the place of interment. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the courts, and that a copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

Remarks were then made by Thomas M. Marshall, John H. Hampton, George R. Cochran, A. J. Watson, William Scarsdon, and Jacob F. Slagle, Esqs., all these gentlemen bearing testimony to the high social and professional standing of the deceased, and expressing deep sorrow at his death.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

THE COMMITTEES.

On motion, the following committees were then appointed under the resolutions:

Committee to Escort Remains to Connellsville—Messrs. W. F. Wilson, John M. Kennedy, W. S. Purviance, Josiah Cohen, C. C. Taylor, Thomas C. Lazear, J. H. Baldwin, Charles S. Fetterman.

Committee to Present Resolutions to the Family—Messrs. John H. Hampton, George Shiras, Jr., and Josiah Cohen.

The meeting then adjourned.

REVISION OF VALUATIONS.

The Board of Revisors Conclude Their Labors—The Eleventh Ward.

The Board of Revisors met again yesterday morning, and, as will be seen below, concluded their labors for the year.

Mr. Kennedy occupied the chair, and the following business was transacted:

APPEALS FROM THE ELEVENTH WARD.

Thos. Goss, one two-story house, shop, etc., from $1,000 to $800.

Alex. Hall, lot on Cliff street, from $1,340 to $1,000.

H. Anderson, barber shop, from $600 to $180; cigar shop, from $600 to $250; one two-story house, from $800 to $500.

F. D. Hall, four two-story brick houses, from $8,000 to $5,200; two two-story houses, from $4,000 to $3,000.

Elizabeth Toner, five lots Colwell street, from $6,000 to $4,000; three lots Colwell street, from $3,000 to $2,400; one half story frame from $600 to $450.

James McGinnis, one half acre $7,200 to $4,000; one lot, Caldwell street, from $1,200 to $1,000.

On motion, the tier scheduled Cliff street from Gum street to Cassatt street, lower side, was reduced from $80 to $45 per foot.

On motion, the schedule price of lots on Franklin street, between Center avenue and Penn avenue, Eleventh ward, was reduced from $75 to $60 per foot front.

On motion, the three wards were finally closed.

EXEMPTED PROPERTY.

Mr. Swift presented the following list of property in the Thirty-seventh ward, heretofore exempted:

Methodist church and lot	$ 3,500
Presbyterian Church and lot	10,000
Covenanter church and lot	12,000
United Brethren church and lot	2,000
German Reformed church and lot	6,000
Catholic church and lot with personage	12,000
Public school and lot	40,000
Wilkinsburg Academy and lot	5,000
Widow's House and five acres	60,000
Sheltering Arms and five acres	40,000
Buckeye school house and lot	800
Brinton station, P. R. R.	5,000
Wilkinsburg station and lot	4,000
Edgewoth station house	4,000

The report was received, after which the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary, the business of the year having been concluded.

Keystone Bridge Company's Album.

We are indebted to the Keystone Bridge Company for a copy of their "Illustrated Album," a large and very handsomely illustrated pamphlet, containing descriptions of the organization of the company, and also of the Union Iron Mills of Carnegie, Kloman & Co., and the Lucy Furnace. There is also an illustrated description of the "Long-span Bridges of America," including the channel span of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, the Hudson River Bridge at Poughkeepsie, New York, the Pivot Bridge over the Mississippi at Keokuk, Connecticut River Bridge at Middletown, and the great Illinois and St. Louis Bridge. The general principles of construction, as adopted by the company, are elaborately set forth, and corporations or municipalities designing to build bridges of any description should not fail to consult this company. The pamphlet forms a most valuable compendium of facts on the subject of bridges, and has been gotten up with great care and expense.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

Contentment and happiness reign in all households where Dooley's Yeast Powder is used. Try it. Your grocer keeps it.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods if paid in ten days. See advertisement.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

PORTSMOUTH, O.

Odd Fellows' Opera House---An Anti-Crusade Sermon--Failure of Saddle and Harness House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 4, 1874.

The Odd Fellows of this city have determined to build a fine opera house and hall this summer. The building will cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Christ church, preached an anti-crusade sermon last night to a crowded house.

The large wholesale saddle and harness house of Burk, Fender & Co. have suspended. D. McFarland has been appointed receiver.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Robbery and Arson Again—Brewery Burned—A Woman Perishes in the Flames.

CHICAGO, May 4.—In Richmond, Iowa, yesterday, a brewery owned by Mr. Cahn was burned during his absence. His wife, who was alone in the building at the time, perished. As a considerable sum of money was in the house, it is supposed that the woman was murdered, the money taken and the house burned to conceal the crime. The loss is estimated at from six to eight thousand dollars, with no insurance.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 4, 1874.

PRESIDENT WATSON OF THE ERIE ROAD.

It was reported to-day, on credible authority, that it had been decided to displace President Watson, of the Erie Railroad, and that in the search for a successor, his position was on Saturday tendered to Abram S. Hewett, son-in-law of Peter Cooper and a member of the firm of Cooper, Hewett & Co., who at once declined to allow the use of his name. *Per contra*, the Erie authorities to-night deny the truth of the rumor that Watson is to be removed, and say that no decisive action will be taken until the investigation by English experts is concluded. James McHenry spent this evening with Commodore Vanderbilt at the latter's residence.

An Aged Temperance Reformer Dies at His Post.

UTICA, N.Y., May 4.—Rev. Beriah Green, a well known anti-slavery advocate and temperance preacher, died suddenly at Whitesboro this morning, aged eighty. At the time of his death, he was addressing the town hall of Exeter against their granting any licenses this year. He had spoken about four minutes, when he suddenly fell backwards and died instantly.

Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee met tonight and reconsidered the resolution adopted March 23, fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention. A new resolution was adopted, fixing Pittsburgh as the place, and Wednesday, August, 26, as the time of holding said convention.

Cash Prices

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1874.

A DEMOCRATIC paper down East sounds all money that won't "jingle." Just so. The principles of that party are chiefly based on "JINGLE"—ALFRED'S—immortalized by DICKENS.

THE New York *World* continues its cheerful predictions of a sweeping Democratic victory in the next Presidential campaign. But what saith the Scripture? "The expectations of the wicked shall perish."

A GREAT musical festival commences at Boston to-day, continuing until next Sunday evening. It is the festival of the Handel and Haydn Society, and it promises to be one of those rare events that exercise a marked influence on musical culture and progress.

THE imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week ending last Saturday, amounted to $8,537,966, against $6,970,387 for the corresponding week last year. The total imports since the first of January are $144,478,225, against $168,124,639 for the corresponding period in 1873.

WE OBSERVE that the various Mississippi steamboat lines have generously volunteered to transport free of charge all supplies destined for the sufferers by the inundation at New Orleans or any point above that city. This is a creditable fact, and we heartily wish it possessed some interest for Pittsburgh.

TO-DAY the Centennial Appropriation bill will come up for consideration in the House. It is sincerely to be hoped that body will sustain the national honor by passing the measure. The vote making it the special order for to-day stood one hundred and fifty-four to sixty-six, which encourages us to hope that it may prove successful.

WHEN rents were high, the *Post* charged the responsibility on "the corrupt administration of GRANT," and now that "a general reduction in store rents of from ten to fifteen per cent. is shown," in New York, it attributes the decline to the same cause. We suggest, as a further exercise for its ingenuity, that it at once proceed to fasten on the Republican party accountability for the existing business depression in Europe, the famine in India, the troubles in Spain, and the generally unsettled condition of the weather.

THE various Democratic factions of Tennessee—and there are a number of them—are to meet for conference at Nashville to-day, to see if some sort of a compromise ticket cannot be arranged for the next election, when a Congressman, a Governor, and a Legislature are to be chosen. The latter body will choose Senator BROWNLOW'S successor, and ANDREW JOHNSON has a distinct notion that he ought to be the man. He proved but a sorry "MOSES" to the colored people; but he thinks the *role* of JOSHUA, to save Tennessee from the heathenish "Radicals," would exactly suit him.

THE waters of Lethe have a wide flow. A few years since hardly a man filled a larger space in the contemporary history of the country than General WILLIAM SHIELDS, Soldier and Senator of the United States. An obscure local brevity in a St. Louis paper informs us that he is now a subordinate official in a banking institution in that city. So we go, and so the kaleidoscopic processions come and pass, the popular hero of yesterday being swallowed in the unknown crowd of to-day, while a new favorite rises and reigns to-morrow.

"And the individual withers, and the world is more and more."

THE old American practice, still indulged sometimes in the villages, of stamping applause at lectures is not, it appears, without European authority. The Hollanders do that same, even the most polite people of Leyden thus indicating the pleasure or approval with which they hear certain sentiments. An obvious remark of the writer who records the fact is that the method may be as good as another, if the floor has been well swept beforehand. Another peculiarity of the worthy Dutch is to interrupt the lecture in the middle, and refresh the lecturer with food, drink and a smoke. This intermission is called the "pause." At the close of the lecture, the speaker is regaled with a regular banquet. Perhaps, however, only very eminent talkers are thus honored.

FOREIGN papers call attention to the neglect of the Holy Father this year to send a "golden rose" to any royal personage. The golden rose when bestowed upon a King or Queen expresses the Pope's marked approbation of the conduct and character of the favored person. Soundness in the faith and devotion to the Church are the qualities which have usually been thus rewarded. The Empress EUGENIE of France and Queen ISABELLA of Spain were the last recipients of the Pontifical gift. The presumption is that among the crowned people of to-day no one seems to His Holiness worthy of the sublime honor, but let us wait and see. If we might presume to judge in such a matter, we should say that the President of the Republic of Colombia is worthy, but perhaps only crowned heads are eligible, which is a pity.

THE Devil can quote Scripture like a monk. Everywhere, it seems, the aggregate results of so-called "reform" and "independent" political movements are of a most sickening and revolting kind. Reference has already been made in these columns to the outcome of this class of ventures in New York, Chicago and other cities. Now comes the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the organ of the movement in that quarter, acknowledging that there the "so-called independent cloak covers all that is foul and debased, politically, socially and morally." The fact is that these self-styled "reform" parties are generally constructed of the most worthless timber of both the great political organizations; their performances, as contrasted with their promises, irresistibly reminding one of the trenchant criticism of the shrewd youngster upon the braggart PISTOL: "I did never know so full a voice issue from so empty a heart; but the saying is true. The empty vessel makes the greatest sound."

TEMPERANCE CRUSADE IN FRANCE.

The French having introduced from this side of the Atlantic the temperance society as a means of moral and social reform, have added to the institution some features which Americans may think worthy of adoption. On the 29th of March the *Societe Francaise de Temperance* held its regular session at Paris under the presidency of M. RENOUARD, a distinguished member of the Institute. After a powerful address by the president, a report on the progress and condition of the cause was read by M. LUNIER and Messrs. EDMOND BERTRAND, and DURAND FARDEL made reports on the prizes offered and the rewards decreed by the society. Among these we find mention of a prize of five hundred francs and a silver medal awarded to M. EUGENE PICARD, pastor at Badeval; also of a great number of bronze medals and other distinctions assigned to persons who had deserved well of the temperance society.

Though the society has been scarcely two years in existence, it is stated to be in the full tide of prosperity. Among its members are the most eminent members of the government, of the magistracy, of the Institute, of the Academy of Medicine. Great manufacturers and industrial capitalists give their influence to the operations of the society. In a word, according to the statement before us, the French Temperance Society is countenanced by "all the distinguished men who comprehend the fact that the abuse of alcoholic drinks has become for France a social question of the highest importance and a public peril." While Frenchmen do not see that other nations like themselves are harrassed by intemperance, one of the most terrible plagues of the present age, they perceive and admit that "nowhere else does excessive indulgence in alcohol produce effects so injurious to the physical and moral health as among the French people, constitutionally nervous, irritable, excitable, all whose passions are so easily inflamed." Alas, they say, recent events which placed our country on the verge of destruction have cruelly demonstrated the truth.

The French paper from which we have quoted, goes on to say that unless a remedy be applied to the devouring evil, France is threatened with evils incalculable, its independence, and very existence, are in danger. Beneficent institutions may be multiplied, the number of hospitals, mutual aid societies, savings associations, etc., may be increased indefinitely; all the efforts of public charity, all the miracles of private benevolence and the wisest foresight of statesmen will be frustrated and will fatally fail before the desolating plague of alcoholic abuse.

This, it seems, was the tenor of M. RENOUARD'S introductory address referred to above. He further pointed out that alcoholism, in its progress, keeps pace with the advance of industry and material prosperity, according to a sort of Providential law of compensation and as a check to human pride. It is, however, ignorance, he said, which lies at the root of the evil, ignorance which conceals from the view of the masses the dreadful results which a little light suffices to disclose. The work to which we are called, said M. RENOUARD, in conclusion, is a modest crusade against a fearful enemy which holds in its grasp and threatens to destroy society. Charity, labor, sobriety, these are the watchwords of the association; ardent love for fellow-men and for country is its animating principle; example, exhortation, good sense, are its weapons; its plan of campaign is in the hearts which direct it; a pregnant saying which implies that each member of the French Temperance Society is left to select and carry out his own method of counteracting the evil of intemperance.

Readers no doubt remember that the subject of intemperance first began to be a matter of extensive concern in France during the war with Germany. The vice was almost everywhere seen to interfere seriously with the discipline and efficiency of the troops, and by some native observers no insignificant share in the disasters of the war was ascribed to it. Under the hardships of warfare and widespread calamity, alcoholism rapidly increased, and one of the earliest measures of the National Assembly, on the restoration of peace, was an act designed to arrest drunkenness. It is an act of rigorous severity which strikes at the root of the evil by holding the drunkard himself responsible for his vice. Various penalties, from a small fine to disfranchisement, are attached to the offense, according to different circumstances and conditions, and these penalties are exacted. They are, of course, exacted with the greatest ease and strictness in France, because the respectable public opinion of the country has never regarded drunkenness with the indulgence so common in some other countries. Under the operation of this law and the frown of public opinion, drunkenness among the workman (ouvrieres) classes has steadily diminished, though it is still very prevalent, as we have seen. There is a numerous class which probably finds it easy to evade the operation of the aforesaid law, and which greatly needs the restraints of the intensified public disapprobation likely to be produced by the temperance society. Abuse, not use, is the enemy against which the society is directing its influence, and in view of the actual advance made by the society it seems hardly doubtful that, in no very long time it may include in its organization all or nearly all that is most worthy and influential in French life.

The *Iron Age* publishes a decision recently rendered in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern district of New York, in a case involving the question as to what a patent will and will not cover, which is of unusual importance to patentees and inventors, inasmuch as a knowledge of the principles laid down will tend to prevent much waste of time and money in futile applications or useless suits for infringement. The gist of the decision is as follows: A claim to a result is not, per se, patentable; neither can a claim be sustained which covers every mode or means by which certain advantages can be secured in an invention. The mere location of an old apparatus upon a machine is not patentable. If new devices are required in order to adopt an old apparatus to a new position on a machine, and the change produces a new and beneficial result, then the change is patentable in connection with the new devices; not the result, but the means of producing it, or, if such a change brings into existence a new combination of devices productive of a new and useful result, the new combination is patentable. The patent will not be infringed in either case by a like change in the location of the apparatus unless the new devices which adapt it to its new position are also used in one case, and unless all the material elements of the newly developed combination are employed in the other. In changing the location of an apparatus upon a machine it seems not to be patentable to adopt such mechanical changes to render it practicable as mere judgment dictates or the necessity of the case demands. These are points which all inventors and patentees would do well to remember.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Sergeant Bates has turned up in Chicago. Glad of it; we never did like that city.

Cremation poetry:
Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to ashes,
Might keep a dozen restaurants in hashes.

The third session of the National Agricultural Congress will be held at Atlanta, Georg'a, May 13th.

Delmonico is a soup-erior caterer. He has fed 71,682 persons on this kind of food during the winter.

The Digger Indians have been cremationists from time immemorial. They are not grave digger Indians.

Ex-President Johnson thinks he has not had enough of office yet. The people, however, have had enough of Johnson.

He who believes all things he thinks,
And scorns all else beside,
Who to himself is perfect Sphinx,
Forever shall abide.

Blackberries in Virginia are suffering from a blight which, during the last two years, has wholly destroyed several varieties.

Florida appears destined to become the most valuable portion of the South. It is the only really tropical portion of our public domain.

The question of encampments is already beginning to bother the hardy warriors who make up the bone and sinew of the militia.

Seth Green is authority for the statement that there are six hundred and forty-seven lakes in the State of New York, to say nothing of ponds and streams.

An old United States land patent was recently entered for record in Genesee, New York, which was dated in October, 1835, and signed by Andrew Jackson.

The *State Journal*, of Richmond, is advertised to be sold at auction to-day. There seems, indeed, to have been a Daniels come to judgment in this instance.

We expected it. The St. Louis *Times* charges that the Republican party is responsible for the floods in the Mississippi river, and the inundation of the Louisiana plantations.

If commercial and industrial depression were confined to our own country we might attribute it to local causes, but they are equally intense in France, Belgium, Germany and England.

A prominent Clyde shipbuilder is on a visit to this country, with a view to purchase suitable grounds upon which to establish a very large shipbuilding establishment for his sons.

Scott county, Minnesota, claims the most extensive Limburger cheese factory in the country. This kind of cheese is "ripe" when a piece the size of a bean will drive a dog out of a tanyard.

How do the robins, and the swallows, and other migrating birds, contrive to make, unobserved, their long journey North and South? Who sees them arrive? Who has ever seen them depart?

Four of the country's greatest poets sat in a square of a few feet—Longfellow, Emerson, Whittier and Holmes—during the delivery of the Schurz oration on Sumner, at Boston, the other day.

Heresy at the fountain! The Archbishop of Canterbury is to assist at the dedication of a free English church, and he assures the people that non-Episcopalians will be welcome to preach there.

A Maine man recently sent an invoice of smelts to a Boston dealer, and in return received a quotation from the law imposing a fine of $1 for each smelt offered for sale between March 15th and June 1st.

If the current reports concerning the gold discoveries in Arkansas have a moderate foundation in truth, the stories that lured DeSoto, centuries ago, were not purely fictitious, and are being resolved into fact.

A correspondent of a New Orleans paper, writing from Grant parish, says that at Colfax "murder and robbery still embrace one another in the merry carnival of hell." Are McEnery's cut-throats still at work, then?

The Michigan copper interest, it is said, is in a more healthful condition than ever before, and that the results of the business of 1874 will show a larger number of dividend-paying mines than any for any previous years.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wilson had a long interview with President Grant on Saturday.

Hon. Heister Clymer is to be the orator at the coming commencement at Muhlenberg College.

Edinburgh is to have a theological class for ladies. Professor MacGregor is to teach. Mac says it is divine.

Professor Agassiz's correspondence has been examined and classified, in preparation for the biography which Mrs. Agassiz has in hand.

Ex-Senator Doolittle, once so prominent in national politics, and an able man, has accepted the permanent Presidency of the Chicago University. Salary five thousand dollars a year.

Hon. Frederic W. Haddon, the editor of the Melbourne *Argus*, is now in New York. He has been making a tour round the world, and is on his way back to his duties as editor of the chief paper in Australia.

Mr. and Mrs. James Freeze, of Bloomsburg, Pa., froze to each other half a century ago, and celebrated their "golden wedding" last week accordingly. Strange to say, it is reported that in all these years there has been no coldness between them.

It is stated that Gen. Sherman would not be adverse to leaving his present post of duty in Washington and going to St. Louis, his old home, and where his duties as Lieutenant General would be more clearly defined than under the direct supervision of the Secretary of War.

For eleven months has James McClung, of Staunton, Va., been dumb, without any explicable cause. Two Sundays ago, however, he entered the sitting room of his house and saluted his family with a cheerful "good morning," at the same time nearly fainting. He has conversed as well as ever since that. He says that just as he spoke, Sunday, he experienced a convulsive movement of the muscles in the throat and a sense of concussion in the head.

The twenty-first of this month is fixed upon for the marriage of Miss Nellie Grant, and a gay time is expected. A new existence will soon open before Miss Nellie, and there are some who have fears for her happiness. Her *fiance* is all that one could wish, but she is very fond of home and has early left it. When she went up to Yankeedom to attend school, two or three years ago, she remained but a few weeks, so intense was her homesickness. It is said, however, that Mr. Sartoris will return in the autumn, and it is not impossible that Mrs. Grant and her son may visit England and the Sartoris home in the coming year.

The marriage of Lord Walter Campbell, third son of the Duke of Argyle, and brother of one of the sons-in-law of Queen Victoria, to Miss Milner, the daughter of a rich but uneducated Manchester manufacturer, took place last week. The bride is said to be a charming lady. If he has any taste for comedy, for the true study of society, how he will feel the advantage of being, on one side, the brother-in-law of an English Princess; on the other, the son-in-law of a sturdy Englishman, who has risen from the ranks to the position of vantage he now holds. His sister-in-law on one side is also sister-in-law to the Crown Prince of Prussia.

STATE NEWS.

The Corry *Blade* is dead.

There were twenty-seven deaths in Harrisburg during April.

There are blast furnaces in thirty-eight counties of this State.

There are rumors of a change in proprietorship of the Altoona *Sun*.

The fruit in Dauphin county was not harmed by the late severe weather.

Mr. A. Murphy, an old resident of Erie, died on the 2d inst., aged eighty-two years.

Erie has a somnambulist who makes midnight parades in a costume of shirt and socks.

There are 262 applications for liquor license before the court of Montgomery county.

J. F. Reynolds, a prominent citizen of Pittston, died suddenly in Lewistown on the 1st inst.

John Sell, Sr., died in Womelsdorf, Berks county, on the 29th ult., aged ninety-one years.

The sheet mill of Seyfert, McManus & Co., in Reading, resumed operations on the 4th inst.

The Catholics of Erie are soliciting funds to be devoted to the erection of a new hospital in that city.

The *Workingman*, a labor organ in Schuylkill county, was sold at sheriff's sale on the 2d inst.

An old man named Foote was robbed of $200 while getting on the cars at the Erie depot, last Saturday.

Mr. A. Lindley, of Meadville, has presented a handsome bell to the First Presbyterian church of that city.

Mr. Henry F. Swentzel, of Lancaster, is Superintendent of the Water Works of the city of Port-au-Prince, Hayti.

A man by the name of Thomas Crawford, a miner, was killed near Emlenton, last week, by a tree falling on him.

Counterfeit fifty dollar greenbacks are in circulation in Williamsport. None of the editors have yet been victimized.

Mr. James R. Wallace, a venerable and much esteemed citizen of Titusville, died on the 1st inst., aged eighty-four years.

Senator Weakley has sold his interest in the Carlisle *Herald*. Hereafter that paper will be conducted by Mr. O. L. Haddock.

The *Independent Weekly* is the title of a new Democratic newspaper published by H. W. Smith at Benton, Columbia county.

A Holly, Tree Inn or coffee house, on the Boston plan, has been opened in Williamsport. The lady crusaders assisted.

With liability to indictment if they don't, the Commissioners of Warren county are going to authorize the construction of a new jail.

A fine vein of pure Berks county marble has been found within the city limits of Reading, and a quarry will be opened at once.

All the puddling furnaces at the old rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in Scranton, suspended work last week.

The Tamaqua Iron Works are 200 feet wide by 1,100 feet in length, employ 101 hands, and have orders on hand to last for three months.

Here she is, again: Mrs. Mary Foreman, of Jennerville, Chester county, aged seventy-two years, has just completed a quilt containing 13,500 pieces.

One locomotive engine hauled a train composed of twenty-seven laden and nine-ty-one empty coal cars from Williamsport to Sunbury, one day last week.

Fifty-one Commonwealth cases were disposed of during the session of the Blair County Court, last week. A considerable number of criminal cases were *not prosecuted*.

On Sunday afternoon a young girl named Eldy Weber, who had visited Titusville with her parents for the purpose of consulting a physician, died quite suddenly.

Hereafter, the men who have contracts for cleaning the streets in Philadelphia will not get their pay until the work is done properly. This should be the rule in every city.

The Downingtown *Independent* has changed hands, Messrs. Potter & Cordery having disposed of it to Mr. T. Dunleavy Long, principal of the Downingtown academy.

It is reported that Mr. J. G. L. Brown, is about to resign the position of business manager of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. John Dunn will probably succeed Mr. Brown.

A new brand of whisky has made its appearance in Luzerne county, known as "scrap iron whisky." Its death-dealing power is said to be fifty times greater than that of the ordinary kill-at-forty-rods material.

The Reading *Eagle* says: Mr. John Moser, of Pike township, on Wednesday evening remarked to James Herb, a visitor, that he was seventy-nine years old, and had never been sick, when he became giddy, sank in his chair and died. He resided with his son, Daniel Moser.

The skeletons of two men were found in digging a cellar on the site of an old house in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, recently. They are supposed to have been those of two peddlers, who disappeared very mysteriously from that neighborhood some thirty-five years ago, and would seem to have been murdered.

The Bradford *Reporter* says: "An aged gentleman of Towanda, who has the misfortune to be childless, has ordered graves made for himself and wife, and contracted for tombstones selected by himself. The gentleman, now nearing his eighty-ninth year, naturally feels that but a few more days can be allotted to him here."

The Pottstown Iron Company was organized in 1866. They own two furnaces, a nail and a boiler-plate mill. The annual production of nails is from 100,000 to 120,000 kegs, (53 machines), and of boiler plate 6,000 tons. About 400 hands are employed. During the dullness of the past few months they have been running full time and force.

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New Publications.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER. A Tale of the Heroic Age. By Dr. Edward Eggleston, author of "Hoosier School-Master," etc. Published by J. B. Ford & Co. For sale by R. S. Davis, Pittsburgh.

While the chapters of the "Circuit Rider" were passing through *The Christian Union*, the laudatory and sharp criticisms of the press very clearly showed the impression on the public mind. Thousands upon thousands read the serial chapters, and its publication in book form has widened the circle of readers and admirers. We are not surprised at its wonderful sale. It is just the kind of a book that people want. Dr. Eggleston throws such a charm over everything he writes, that he takes captive his readers at the outset, that few modern writers succeed in doing. The book is not faultless, but its many excellencies overshadow any seeming defects. The "Circuit Rider" will add greatly to Dr. Eggleston's fame, and we think that if he will write Peter Cartwright's life as it should be sketched, he will do a good work.

FROM THE PLOW TO THE PULPIT. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is much couched in this little volume, in which we have sketched the remarkable incidents of a young man, who consecrated himself to the service of the ministry, and after almost insurmountable difficulties, scaled the ladder to its topmost round. We have thus portrayed the life of Rev. John Spaulding—who left the plow, entered college, passed through a theological course, was consecrated a minister, and his labors in that relation. Youthful readers should emulate his spirit in preparing for any position in life.

PLEASANT TALK ABOUT FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. New edition. Published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis, Pittsburgh.

These "talks" about fruits, flowers and farming, were among the first contributions of this gifted writer, and like everything he attempted, was well done, albeit writing novels. These pieces were begun a quarter of a century ago, and after a dozen years they were gathered and put in book form, which are reproduced, with additional matter from recent writings, published and unpublished. We have heard Mr. Beecher "talk" on fruits and flowers, as no living soul that we have ever heard on the platform. They are poetry in prose, and read like romance upon common-place themes. The book fairly represents the mind of Beecher, and is unlike any work of the kind. No reader of the book will agree with the author that his old agricultural articles were not worth digging up. No buyer will begrudge the cost when he gets through.

ROCKBURN. A Tale. By Marion Eliza Weir, author of "Mabel's Experience," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Perhaps the crowning feature of this attractive story is that it teaches the cardinal truth, that trust in God's Providence will bring about results of the most satisfactory character. The story of the two orphans, who had been defrauded of their income, the trials of poverty and after prosperity, are gracefully told. The closing chapters describes the pleasant love episode, and married life of the younger sister, in fine style. The book is admirably suited for the family circle.

MAGGIE'S MISTAKE. A School-girl's Story. With eighteen illustrations. By L. Frolich. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this story we have presented the conduct of a young school-girl, who was the cause of producing mischief among her companions, and annoying her teachers. These pranks finally recoiled upon herself in a retributive form, however, leaving a lesson of suffering which worked a change in her after-life. The story is capitally told, and will amply repay young readers in its perusal. The illustrations are more striking than elegant.

THE ITALIAN GIRL. By Katharine Sedgwick Washburn, author of "Ina." Published by Lee & Sheppard, Boston. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

The graphic picture of the beautiful actress, Rosa, gives the inside life of one who possessed wonderful talents, and yet maintained an unsullied character through her brilliant career on the stage. It is an admirable love story—opening strangely and closing most charmingly. The story, however, presents the better side of stage life, and bright as the picture may appear, enough is revealed to show that a career of this kind is beset with evils and temptations that a pure minded female would naturally seek, if possible, to avoid. The story is full of tender passages and sketches of the different characters of the plot.

THE NEW SCHOLARS. By Joanna H. Matthews, author of the "Bessie Books," etc. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Counterfeit fifty dollar greenbacks are in circulation in Williamsport. None of the editors have yet been victimized.

Mr. James R. Wallace, a venerable and much esteemed citizen of Titusville, died on the 1st inst., aged eighty-four years.

Senator Weakley has sold his interest in the Carlisle *Herald*. Hereafter that paper will be conducted by Mr. O. L. Haddock.

The *Independent Weekly* is the title of a new Democratic newspaper published by H. W. Smith at Benton, Columbia county.

A Holly, Tree Inn or coffee house, on the Boston plan, has been opened in Williamsport. The lady crusaders assisted.

With liability to indictment if they don't, the Commissioners of Warren county are going to authorize the construction of a new jail.

A fine vein of pure Berks county marble has been found within the city limits of Reading, and a quarry will be opened at once.

All the puddling furnaces at the old rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in Scranton, suspended work last week.

The Tamaqua Iron Works are 200 feet wide by 1,100 feet in length, employ 101 hands, and have orders on hand to last for three months.

Here she is, again: Mrs. Mary Foreman, of Jennerville, Chester county, aged seventy-two years, has just completed a quilt containing 13,500 pieces.

One locomotive engine hauled a train composed of twenty-seven laden and nine-ty-one empty coal cars from Williamsport to Sunbury, one day last week.

Fifty-one Commonwealth cases were disposed of during the session of the Blair County Court, last week. A considerable number of criminal cases were *not prosecuted*.

On Sunday afternoon a young girl named Eldy Weber, who had visited Titusville with her parents for the purpose of consulting a physician, died quite suddenly.

Hereafter, the men who have contracts for cleaning the streets in Philadelphia will not get their pay until the work is done properly. This should be the rule in every city.

The Downingtown *Independent* has changed hands, Messrs. Potter & Cordery having disposed of it to Mr. T. Dunleavy Long, principal of the Downingtown academy.

It is reported that Mr. J. G. L. Brown, is about to resign the position of business manager of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. John Dunn will probably succeed Mr. Brown.

A new brand of whisky has made its appearance in Luzerne county, known as "scrap iron whisky." Its death-dealing power is said to be fifty times greater than that of the ordinary kill-at-forty-rods material.

The Reading *Eagle* says: Mr. John Moser, of Pike township, on Wednesday evening remarked to James Herb, a visitor, that he was seventy-nine years old, and had never been sick, when he became giddy, sank in his chair and died. He resided with his son, Daniel Moser.

The skeletons of two men were found in digging a cellar on the site of an old house in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, recently. They are supposed to have been those of two peddlers, who disappeared very mysteriously from that neighborhood some thirty-five years ago, and would seem to have been murdered.

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novel. Its sketches of English society are clever and well drawn.

A DAUGHTER OF BOHEMIA. By Christian Reed, author of "Valentine Aylmer," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This remarkable story was an attractive feature in *Appleton's Journal* for weeks and weeks, and thousands who read it as a serial, will be glad to see it in book form. It is an attractive story, and enjoyable to the lovers of high toned fiction.

COLONEL DACRE. By the author of "Caste," &c. THROUGH FIRE AND WATER. A Tale of City Life. By Frederick Talbot. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

"Colonel Dacre" is an interesting story, and seems to merit the high encomiums of the English journals. "Through Fire and Water" is a highly wrought tale, full of startling scenes.

Animated Machinery.

Our bodies are like time-pieces. When they run down we must wind them up; otherwise they will stop forever. What key will best perform this work of renovation? Experience has shown that it can be accomplished more rapidly and certainly by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other article under the sun. That searching yet harmlessagent seems to reach every spring, and lever, and wheel, so to speak, of the living machine. The relaxed nerves are braced, the torpid liver is stirred, the weak stomach is strengthened, the disordered bowels are regulated, the lost appetite is restored, the clouded mind is brightened—in short the whole inert system is stimulated into healthy action. New life is put into every failing fibre, and physical regeneration ensues. This is the testimony of thousands. In every city, town and village of the Union living proofs of its efficacy may be found.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1802.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.
The way to make money is to save it by buying DRUGS, &c., at
HEADQUARTERS.
Those handsome new styles in our line of Puff Boxes and Puffs, Hair Brushes, Colognes, Perfumes and Pomades of every description just received this day.
Farina Cologne in quarts, pints and half pints, the Genuine Farina.
Also, the best assortment of Toilet Soaps, Low's English Brown Windsor, Elder Flower, Honey and Glycerine, Hull's Old Palm Soap, Colgate's Soaps of all kind, Hazlu's Wrapped Soaps and Perfumes of every description and the newest styles.
Persons wishing any of the above articles will do well by calling at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District.

FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,
64 Mount Vernon Place,
BALTIMORE, Md.
THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, will Reopen On Thursday, 17th of September.
For Circulars apply to
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBORR,
TTHS PRINCIPAL.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between H. SCHNELBACH and M. HEYL, Commission Merchants, No. 410 Penn avenue, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. MARTIN HEYL withdrawing from the firm. H. SCHNELBACH will continue the business at the old stand.
SCHNELBACH & HEYL.
Pittsburgh, May 1, 1874.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm I would recommend my friends to H. SCHNELBACH.
MARTIN HEYL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between R. J. LAW and JOHN McDOWELL, under the firm name of LAW & McDOWELL, Commission Merchants, No. 32 South Diamond, Allegheny, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. R. J. LAW withdrawing from the firm. JOHN McDOWELL is alone authorized to collect all accounts due to the firm and pay all debts owing by them.
R. J. LAW.
JOHN McDOWELL.
Allegheny City, April 30, 1874.

HAVING SOLD MY INTEREST IN the above firm to JOHN McDOWELL, to my partner, JOHN McDOWELL, I bespeak for him a continuation of all our customers.
R. J. LAW.

NOTICE.—I will continue the FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE BUSINESS at the old stand as heretofore, where I will be pleased to see all my friends.
JOHN McDOWELL.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL R. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

BOSTON TEA HOUSE,
22 DIAMOND.
CASH A SPECIALTY.

10½ lbs A Sugar	$1 00
11 lbs Extra C Sugar	1 00
11½ lbs Light Yellow Sugar	1 00
Maple Molasses per jug	1 25
3 lbs can Standard Tomatoes	25
3 lbs can Standard Peaches	30
3 lbs can Peaches	30
2 lbs Tomatoes	15
7 Bars Woman's Friend Soap	25
7 bars Rosin Soap	25
6 Bars Wax Soap	25
12 Cakes Toilet Soap	25
Window's Canned Corn	25
Jellies, two tumblers	25
Flour per barrel	7 25

ALL GOODS SOLD IN PROPORTION.
CUSTOMERS CAN SAVE 12 PER CENT. by purchasing their Groceries here.
We advertise 10½ lbs A Sugar for $1 00, and sell A Sugar.
All Goods and Prices Guaranteed.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Persons purchasing will do well to give us a call.
NO STALE GOODS.
Remember the place,
GEO. WHALEY,
22 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
TTHS

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.

MOUNT SAVAGE
Fire Brick.
CHAS. M. MacGOWAN,
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and the West. P. O. BOX 378.
Office, Room 2, 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1802.
Du Pont's Gunpowder.
Every description of this well known Powder, in Metallic Kegs, for sale to the Trade and Contractors, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Also, all kinds SAFETY FUSE.
D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO.,
113 Water street, corner Cherry alley.

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
GENTLEMEN
WHO BUY FOR CASH,
AND DESIRE
Clothing
Made in a Superior Manner, should try the Tailoring Establishment of
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, placed in fit, and thoroughly made.
Spring Pants, $6—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $12; Black Doeskin Pants, $16; Fine Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEG

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 4, 1874.

The local money market there seems ve a little more demand for money at ne of the banks, but the supply of loan- funds is in excess of the means of profit- employment. Those who are largely in t will feel disposed to contravene this, take the country as a whole and it is doubtedly true. To some it may seem a adox that trade and enterprise are de- ssed when money is plenty, but a little ection will show that it is just this de- ssion of enterprise that causes the ac- mulation of unemployed capital in the netary centers.

he credit of a large portion of the mer- tile and manufacturing community is naged because there is doubt about the ival of their business to the status of a r ago. The large class of usual bor- ers thus treated by lenders includes most energetic and enterprising of the mmunity, the very class which give ulity to the trade and commerce of the ntry.

hese are the persons who have been ling to take the risks of commercial erprises, and for their temerity are now ner frowned upon than encouraged. re it not for just this class of enterpris- men, trade would come to a standstill l commerce would decay.

If it may be conceded that the prices of have probably already touched the lowest nt, yet it must be kept in mind the trade not yet by any means attained a basis up- which any real improvement in business be expected. Two conditions yet need to realized: first, a partial reduction in the e of coal, which the coal monopolists are elessly trying to evade by a curtailment their production; and, next, a material uction in the rate of wages, which is olutely necessary to conform the trade to what is going on in Great Britain, well as to enable manufacturers to at the reduced prices which must prevail ceforth—probably for some years—for, con- ering the immense increase in the means of uction which has resulted from the late rs of special prosperity, it is to be expected t the supply of iron will for some time keep ad of the demand and thereby keep prices

Our manufacturers will make a great take if, in the contest on the wages ques- which they have now to meet, they do not ist to the last extremity upon a scale of re- neration for their hands which will enable m to sell iron at low prices; for, under the umstances, no early reaction in the direc- of last-year's figures can be reasonably ex- ted.—*Exchange.*

The Court of Errors and Appeals of New sey rendered a decision some days ago af- ting important and large interests in ser- l parts of the State, and one which is re- ded by lawyers as one of the most import- rendered for several years past. Its prob- e effect will be to set aside many of the as- sments at present lying against property in State. The Legislature in 1868 passed an authorizing the Newark Common Council charge two-thirds of the cost of repaving ets upon a majority of the owners of the perty adjacent to a public improvement re of the cost of such improvement than is measure of the benefit accruing to property- ers therefrom, and that all the costs and ex- ses in excess of such benefits must be borne the public at large.

The immediate effect of this decision is to eate the assessments for the Broad street ovement, and in similar cases to vacate as- sments levied in other parts of the State.

—The following table shows the prices of old, government bonds, railway stocks, c., at the various sessions of the New ork Stock Exchange during the day. rnished by Messrs. Clair Banking Coun- ny, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
May 4, 1874.						
ld..	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
S. 6's, 1881..	119¼	.....	119¼	.....	119¾	.....
S. 6's, 1881, coup..	119¾	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
's, 1862	113¼	.....	113¾	.....	113¾	.....
's, 1864	117	.....	117	.....	117	.....
's, 1865	118	.....	118	.....	118	.....
's, 1865, new	119½	.....	119¾	.....	119¾	.....
's, 1867	120¼	.....	120¾	.....	120¾	.....
's, 1868	120	.....	120	.....	120	.....
's	115	.....	115	.....	115	.....
's, coupons	115	.....	115	.....	115	.....
arrency 6's	116¾	.....	116¾	.....	116½	.....
w 5per cents..	115	.....	115	.....	115	.....
estern Union Tel..	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	71
acific Mail..	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
dams Express..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
ells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	78	.....	77½	77
merican Express	.....	.....	67	.....	67	67
nited States Express	.....	.....	67	.....	67	67¼
ew York Central..	98	.....	97¾	.....	97¾	97¾
rie	35¾	35¼	34¾	34¾	.....	34¾
ehigh Central..	.....	.....	77½	.....	76¾	76¾
ehigh Southern..	76¾	76¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
linois Central..	100	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
leveland & Pittsb'gh	.....	.....	.....	.....	87¾	.....
hicago & North'n..	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
o. preferred	.....	.....	60	.....	60	60
ock Island..	.....	.....	98¾	.....	98½	.....
. Paul..	34¾	35	34	34	33¾	33¾
. preferred	.....	51¾	.....	55	.....	.....
abash..	.....	46¾	46¾	46¾	30¾	35½
ort Wayne..	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
io & Mississippi..	25¾	25¾	25¼	25	25	24¾
ndiana Pacific..	84	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	83¾
hicago & Alton..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
arlem..	.....	126	.....	126	.....	.....
. C. & I. C..	19	18¾	19½	19¼	18¾	18¾
ection, Hfd'd & Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
an. state bonds..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
o. new..	.....	.....	83	.....	83¼	.....
outh Carolina, July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
issouri 6's..	96	.....	94	.....	94	.....

—The following is a report of the leading tocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at oon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. auffman, broker, 36 Fourth avenue:

	Sales.	Bid.	Asked.
ensylvania Railroad Co.,			
ex div	50¾	.....	.....
ensylvania scrip	100	.....	.....
eading	.....	56¾	57
nited Companies of New Jersey	123	123¼	.....
il Creek	.....	7	.....
ehigh Valley	.....	61	.....
llegheny Valley	.....	93	93¾
entral Transportation Co	.....	43	43½
mpire Transportation Co	.....	53	53¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, May 4, 1874. }

The condition of the market was generally rather dull to-day, owing to the unprecedent- edly stormy weather, which has, to so great a degree this season, retarded and prevented trade. On such a day there is but little to re- port in the way of transactions, or of changes in prices. We have to note an advance of ¼¢ on hams and lard, which went into effect at the close of business to-day. This advance will probably be more lasting than the one adopted a week ago, which did not last over a day or two. This time the advance meets the views of dealers generally, and will probably be sustained. Potatoes still retain their ad- vanced prices. Although receipts are free, they are not as yet sufficient to keep down the prices, the fact probably being that stocks here were very nearly exhausted some two weeks ago. In other respects the market is un- changed.

We give below the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....	1,251	Apples, bbls.....	138
Cheese, bxs.....	150	Corn, sks.....	647
Wheat, sks.....	170	Oats, sks.....	794
Butter, pkgs.....	30	Bacon, tcs.....	487
Potatoes, bushels..	800		

The following quotations are prices at whole- sale, unless otherwise specified. On small orders an advance is charged:

APPLES—We quote $5 50@6 00 for choice; com- mon brands at $2 50@3 00.

ASHES—Light trade and no demand. Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; soda, common 3½@4c; pearl lead 5c; strained, 6c; crystals 10c.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India Ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@23 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@42 75; bbls, 68 gals, $62 50@63 00; in cases, 4 doz bot- tles, $29 75. Wm. Younger's Scotch ale, in pale, in cases of ¾ doz bottles, $3 00 ₱ doz: Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $3 00 ₱ doz; Guin- ness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 8@9c ₱ gal; fair to good 6@7c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is firm, and demand good. We note an advance of ¼c on hams, and have given the various grades of lard. We quote prices as fol- lows. Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 13½c; extra sugar cured, 12½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 9½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 13½c; clear sides, extra sugar cured, 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 16½c; beef tongues, do, ₱ doz, $1 50@2 00; clear backs, 13½c; rib sides, do, 10c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 10c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $15 50; prime lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 13½c; ¼ bbls, do, 13½c; buckets, do, 13½c; 3 lb pails, do, 14½c; in 5 lb pails, do, 14½c; in 8 lb pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, ₱ lb, 10c; farmers' cod, extra winter dried, ₱ gallon, 80c.

BUTTER—Butter continues without change. There is an active demand for choice roll but- ter which notwithstanding the free receipts keeps the market steadily cleared up, with a fine class article occasionally selling higher—some- times reaching 35c. Quotations range from 30@35c as to quality.

BEANS—Prime white navy $2 25@2 30 ₱ bush; fair to good $2 00@2 20.

BROOMS—No. 2, $2 00 ₱ doz; No. 3, $3 50 ₱ doz; No. 4, $2 00 ₱ doz; No. 5, $3 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 00 ₱ doz; parlor brooms and whisks $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way from store, 25@ 37½ ₱ doz additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans, $1 50 per doz; ¼ ₱ cans, $3 00; ⅛ ₱ cans $5; 5 ₱ cans $7 00; 10 ₱ cans, $12 50; extra, $40 00.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 13c ₱ gallon f. o. b. cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

COTTON GOODS—Prints in Mill No. 1, 4-4 sheet- ing at 11c; Nanatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family prints, Juniata B, fine, 9c; Penn Mill 2 bus bags 25c; do 2¼ 42c; white cotton chain 31c; do col- ored 28c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams ₱ lb, 12@13c; clear sides 9@9½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 10c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Choice varieties $17 00@18 00 ₱ barrel, or $6 00 per crate.

CANNED GOODS—Trade reported fairly active. We quote as follows: 3 ₱ can tomatoes per doz, $2 25; 3 ₱ peaches, ₱ doz, $3 00; 2 ₱ peaches, ₱ doz, $2 25; 2 ₱ pie peaches, ₱ doz, $2 25; Wins- low's corn, ₱ doz, $2 75; Baltimore corn, ₱ doz, $2 00; Cove oysters, 1 ₱ can, 1 75@2 00; 2 ₱ can, $2 25; medium pickles, ₱ bbl, $11 00; medium pickles, ₱ half bbl, $6 00; small do, ₱ bbl, $13 00; Boston mixed pickles, ₱ bbl, $15 00; Boston mixed pickles, ₱ half bbl, $8 00.

CHEESE—The market is steady and firm, with the former prices well sustained. There is a scarcity of some brands, and of others there is a good supply, which is rapidly taken up. New Ohio flats are quoted at 12@13c. New Ohio fac- tory is in good supply at 16@17c. New York Cheese is scarce and firm at 18@19c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@9 00.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers 6c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement, $3 50@4 00; Youghio- gheny $1 50@2 00.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of choice at 11@15c ₱ lb; peaches, mixed, 10@11c; new do, halves, 16c; blackberries, choice, 20@22c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 10@12c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Under the influence of free receipts, the market has weakened perceptibly, and dealers now quote at 12c ₱ doz.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $32 00; No. 1 mess do, $23 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $17 00; extra No. 2 do, $15 00; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $5 00@5 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $8 00@9 50; lake trout $7 00@7 50; pickled herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No. 1, 35c ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ₱ ₱ 75c; No. 2 ₱ ₱, 60c.

FLOUR—The market is firm, and demand steady. Prices are well sustained, the fact being that there is little or no margin between cash and market. Sales of No. 2 mackerel at $7 00; No. 3 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $5 00@5 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters ½ boxes 85c, whole boxes $1 70. Lake trout $7 00@7 50; white fish $8 00@9 50; lake trout $7 00@7 50; pickled herring, scales, 50c ₱ box; No. 1, 35c ₱ box.

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CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1874.

	Cents.
Gibson, Mrs. Silbile, Patersburg, O.	2
Head, Miss Mary A., Denver, C. T.	2
Miller, Miss M. E., Factoryville, Ill.	2
Powell, John, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
Rolfe, E. W., Wilmarth, Pa.	2
Winter, G., Niagara, N. Y.	2
Webster, Sarah, Whitlandy, Vt.	2

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Allegheny Health Report.

Health Officer Hauch's report of the deaths on the North Side during last week is as follows: Scarlet fever, 2; pneumonia, 2; and of the following diseases one each: Diptheria, measles, acute phthisis, inflammation of the bowels, tuberculosis, consumption, scarlatina, ataxia, ulceration of the bowels, enteritis. Total, 15; males, 9; females, 6; all white.

Will Probated.

The will of Mrs. Rachel Evans, late of Allegheny, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. The property is equally divided between Celia Evans, wife of James Thomas; Rosanna Evans, wife of Thomas Jones; Rachel Evans, Rees Evans, Ann Evans, wife of John Evans, and Ann E. Richards, grand-daughter of the decedent. William Owens, Jr., is named as executor.

Allegheny Letter Carriers' Business.

The letter carriers of Allegheny city report for the month of April, as follows:

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	77,517	32,359
Mail postal cards	4,584	3,181
Local letters	8,464	4,011
Local postal cards	1,962	2,100
Papers	41,849	178
Registered letters	178	

Germans in Convention

On Sunday afternoon next there will be a meeting at Turner, now Washington Hall sixth avenue, of representatives of all the German singing societies and Turnverien of Allegheny county. The object of the meeting, it is said, is to consider the political status of affairs especially as connected with the crusade movement of the women against the liquor interest. The meeting will doubtless be an interesting one.

Fatal Accident on a Coal Incline.

On Saturday afternoon a fatal accident occurred on the coal incline of John C. Risher, in Mifflin township. A train of four cars, while descending, broke loose from the rope and dashed, without hindrance, at a frightful rate of speed. One of the cars was occupied by a man named McMillan, and a boy. The boy, in the breaking of the jump on the breaking up took out and escaped unhurt. Mr. McMillan, endeavoring to do the same, was caught in the rope and was crushed to death.

Burglary of an Allegheny Hardware Store.

Between five and six o'clock yesterday morning burglars effected an entrance into the hardware store of Messrs. Allston & Mowry, No. 124 Federal street, and stole a number of revolvers and knives, valued at $200. The burglars gained entrance by breaking a large plate of glass in the front door, selecting an hour immediately after the night force of policemen went off duty, and before the day force or many pedestrians had turned out. There is no clue to the thieves.

The Oakland Railway.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway met yesday afternoon at their office 143 Water street, and elected the following directors: Messrs. Christopher Lee, W. B. Barton, D. W. C. Bidwell, Charles H. Zug, J. C. Bidwell, James H. Parker, Harvey Childs.

The directors subsequently met and organized by the election of W. H. Barton as President, and D. W. C. Bidwell as Secretary and Treasurer.

Republican Special Committee Appointed.

Jacob Reese, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Committee, yesterday announced the following committee, under the action of the General Committee, to prepare and report as to the conventions to be held June 9th: C. L. Magee, M. W. Baltzhover, R. G. Morrison, E. B. Palzell, James A. Chambers and J. F. Schanke.

The committee will meet at the Lincoln Club Rooms, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines and Hose.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, Allegheny, met last evening in Chief Engineer Crow's room, when the pay roll for the month of April, amounting to $2,940 38, was approved. A number of small bills, amounting to about $800, was also approved. A resolution was passed to the effect that the committee, on Friday afternoon at three o'clock, proceed to Montgomery avenue, to examine the new plug coupling, and to inspect the department.

Fire in the Select Council Chamber, Allegheny.

While riding past City Hall, Allegheny, last evening, a passenger in an Ohio street car discovered a blaze of fire in the Select Council chamber. The alarm was given, and a number of persons rushing into the room discovered that the drapery, hung upon the chandelier as a mark of respect to the late Mayor Calfow, had caught fire from one of the gas jets. The flames were soon extinguished, but the crape was destroyed.

The Road Scraper.

It will be seen by reference to our report of the meeting of the connecil committee on Roads held yesterday, that they have decided to purchase two of Harvey Woorhis new road scrapers. This invention of Mr. Van Voorhis is certainly a good thing and will save the city money, while better roads will be the result. Mr. Van Voorhis is highly enthusiastic claims that the machine will save the city ten thousand dollars per year. It has already been tried on Miller pavement on Pennavenue, and on other streets.

The City Health Report.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending May 2, there were sixty-three deaths in Pittsburgh. Of this number thirty-eight were males, twenty-five females; twenty-one were white and two colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 13; pneumonitis, 8; cancer, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; debility, 5; each; sub-acute meningitis, 3; alcoholism, congestion of brain, typhoid fever, measles, old age and unknown, each 2; burning, erisipilas, atalectasis aphta, cronic bronchities, cerebritis, diphtheria, congestion of pulmonary, gastro enteritis, hemorrhage of lungs, general paralysis, polson, scrofula and suicide, each one.

Secure from Further Depredations.

That young scamp "Chippy" Long was yesterday sent to the workhouse by acting Mayor McMasters for sixty days on a charge of disorderly conduct, and when his time expires he will be taken before court for trial on several charges of larceny. He was arrested by Officers James Scott, and is boy employed in Schuman's grocery on Penn street, called at the Mayor's office and identified Long as the party who had stolen his (Lee's) jug from store some two weeks since. It seems that "Chippy" and a companion called at the store about six o'clock in the morning, and asked for a pint of vinegar. While the boy was stooping down drawing the liquid one of the two knocked him over while "Chippy" secured the money in the till—some two dollars. When the boy confronted Long in the lock-up he immediately exclaimed: "Yes, that's one of them." Long replied: "I'm not the man who knocked you down, am I?" "No," responded the boy, but you are the man who jumped over the counter and robbed the drawer."

He is also one of the parties who ransacked the house of Mr. Albert Moore, in the Eleventh ward, where they found drawers and a clock, and got little for their trouble. He also entered the saloon of J. M. Goucker, in the Twelfth ward, on Sunday night, pulled a revolver, and otherwise distinguished himself.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Edwin Booth, the scholarly, gave his matchless impersonation of *Hamlet* last evening to one of Pittsburgh's best audiences. We regret exceedingly that lack of space prevents an elaborate notice of this most notable event. But we must be content with saying that "Hamlet" never seemed so good before. Mr. Booth loses none of the elegance of speech, force of action, and impressiveness of presence which years since made him the favorite of the stage. His support was not all good, there seeming to be something of restraint on the part of most. We have often seen them do the same parts much better. A night or two with the famous star will wear off the rigidity of their manner and possibly quicken the memories of a few.

To-night "Richelieu" will be given, and another crowded house may be confidently expected.

Academy of Music.

The weather was anything except favorable for theaters, last night; yet there was a large audience at the Academy of Music to see and hear the young protean actress know as Little Nell, the California Diamond. The play was one of the sensational class, entitled "Fidelia, the Fire Waif." It is, as a matter of course, full of thrilling "situations," and realistic scenes. The curtain drops, at the close of the first act, on a fire scene so natural as to cause a feeling of dread lest the matter may end in a genuine conflagration. There are numerous attempts to commit crime during the progress of the play, the chief villain, *Jasper Winch*, having "heaps of business" on his hands until he meets his final quietus in the last act. Little Nell has a pretty, expressive face, a trim figure, and a *naivete* and abandon which is very charming. Though young in years, she shows the benefits of legal training acts gracefully and wins at once the favor of the audience. During the play she assumes seven different characters, viz.: *Fidelia*, saved from a burning building by the foreman of a hose company, the men of whom adopt her as their daughter as the "Goddess of Liberty" in a fireman's parade; as *Ike Tower*, a fire boy; as a street singer; as *Edward Round*, a fast young man; as a Prussian *Miss Markham*, betrothed of *Harry Wrae*, the foreman of the hose company by which *Fidelia* was adopted. Little Nell sings well, dances well, and plays the banjo like Lotta. There is enough in the drama to interest any audience, and we predict for it a successful run this week.

The company which support the little star are not remarkable in any particular, yet there were no glaring faults. Mr. Hogan and Mr. Shepard are quite acceptable in their personations. The suggestion may not be amiss that there is a little too much of the "drunken" business in the second act. A little of it is laughable; too much of it is the reverse.

"Fidelia, the Fire Waif" will be repeated to-night. Seats can be secured at the Academy box office during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The additions made to this company at this theater proved, on their first appearance, last evening, that the management had exercised their usual good judgment in selecting performers. The crowd was big the bill good and everybody pleased. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

Patti Rosa and other new stars at this house were greeted by a good audience, notwithstanding the rain storm, and judging from the frequent outbursts of applause, gave a very satisfactory performance. The valentine *Love knows how to please* in arranging his programmme.

Orphans' Fair at City Hall.

A good time is had each evening now by the many people who go to the orphans' fair at old City Hall. There is a promenade every night, with figures called by Col. Christy and music by the Mozart band.

THE HAMNETT BUTCHERY.

Indignation Meeting of Neighbors.

PROMPT PUNISHMENT DEMANDED.

Resolute Expression of Feeling.

A PETITION TO THE LAW OFFICERS PROPOSED.

Another Confession by the Prisoner.

HE ATTEMPTS THE INSANITY DODGE.

More of His History and Movements—Denies the Story of the Murder in Germany—Evidence of Guilt Accumulating.

The horrid butchery near the village of Homestead continues to be the topic of conversation among all classes, and every item regarding the prisoner and the circumstances attending and following the crime is taken up with avidity—especially is there a deep interest taken in it by our German fellow citizens and no class look with more horror upon it or are more anxious for a prompt enforcement of the law. The report of the meeting of the neighbors of the late family held yesterday and given below will be read with intense interest—it but reflects the feeling of the whole people of the county.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

Notwithstanding the order of the court issued, as we reported in yesterday's issue, against visitors, a reporter, during the forenoon, obtained an interview with the prisoner in the county jail. He now changes his *right* name; and some other of his statements do not agree with those first given. He answered, freely, all questions and showed no outward signs of being affected by the terrible deed which he had committed.

ERNEST ORTWEIN HIS NAME.

The prisoner said: My name is Ernest Ortwein. My father's name was John Ortwein. The name of my mother was Frederica Mentzing. I have sometimes given the name of Mentzing, after my mother, and sometimes the name of my father, Ortwein. I have four brothers and three sisters. My mother is still living. My father died in 1870. He was sick about eight years previously with consumption. He was sixty-two years old when he died. Two of my brothers and one of my sisters are married. The other two brothers and two sisters are living with my mother in Germany. They live in a small village named Fleim, near Heilbronn, and about thirty miles from Stadtgart. My father had a small farm of about ten acres, which he worked. I worked on the farm until I entered the army. I served my time—three years—and was at Sedan, Heidelberg and the siege of Paris. My papers I gave to a comrade. My reason for coming to this country was that I thought times were better, and that I could make more money here.

THE GERMANY MURDER STORY DENIED.

I worked for a man by the name Kuss, in Birmingham, for about a month and a half. He lived on Twenty-first street, and was a butcher. I was working there for my board, and left because I could not get any wages from him. Mr. Kuss visited me in Allegheny after I was arrested. The breastpin found on me I did not take from the house of Mr. Kuss, but found it in Birmingham. I got at Hannett's. Kuss gave me a dollar when I left, but I did not take any of his wife's jewelry, or anything else that I did not mention. I only went to Kuss' to look at. Kuss when he came to Allegheny, Kuss' wife is from the same place as me, and I went to see her. I left old country. I went away from home hopefully. I never committed murder in Germany. I might have killed somebody while I was in the army, but I never murdered any one in the old country. If any one has received a letter stating anything of the kind it is a lie. I do not know of anything that I could do, or would like to do, to get away such a thing. While I was living at home there was no murder committed anywhere in that neighborhood. My relatives are all in Germany. I have none living in this country. No one came to America from the place where I lived at the time I came. I tremble with fear so much that I cannot write to them, but I expect my friends will write for me.

THE ROBBERY OF THE DEAD.

Fifteen or sixteen dollars is all the money I got at Hannett's. On the night of the 26th Mr. Hannett down I put my hands in his pockets and took the money out. When I had my hand in his pocket he turned over towards me, but did not say anything. The lamp was standing on a small table, and I extinguished it when the table over with my foot as I was going out. I walked to Pittsburgh on the railroad track, getting to the city between two and three o'clock in the morning. I stayed in a freight car until daylight. The moon was shining, and I did not see the light in the window. I also didn't run, but walked along.

I never had any trouble with the Hannett family. I liked the whole family and they liked me. I was there three months. My wages were fifteen dollars a month, and the other two months fifteen dollars a month. All the money I got, except what Mr. Hannett for wages was thirteen dollars. I left the money with him because I wanted to save it up to buy clothes.

INSANITY FROM SUN-STROKE.

I worked for three months for three brothers by the name of Reitzer in Jersey City. They were makers and dressers of sausages. While there I boarded with a man named Goetz, who lived on the main street in Jersey City.

I had a sun-stroke four years ago, while I was in the army. I was entirely out of my mind for three weeks. I was in the hospital for my head three times since then, so that I would have to go there again. I am subject to spells of insanity. I have never been affected with insanity. I never thought of the murder; it took me all at once; I never thought anything out of the way when I had these spells.

MONEY NOT THE OBJECT.

Ortwein said he believed that the result would be that he would be hung. He says he believes in a God, and is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church. In regard to the object of the murder he said:

I never heard Mr. Hannett talk about having insurance. He never said that I wanted money to ask him for it. I didn't hear that Mr. Hannett had insurance. I never knew who took the money; I did so that I could have a little when I went away. I didn't commit the murder for the purpose of getting money. I felt grieved about it afterwards. I did not go away farther, because if I did go away I knew I would be arrested, and mind always.

He told Dr. McKelvey, the jail physician, that he was accountable for the murder, but the Dr. told him that the insanity dodge would hardly do.

FURTHER IDENTIFICATIONS.

Mr. D. C. Calhoun, who lives near Homestead, examined the clothing yesterday that was found in Ortwein's carpet-sack. He recalls the fact of seeing Mr. Hammett make the figures on the pantaloons with chalk on the piece of paper found in the vest, and also recognizes the vest as having belonged to Mr. Hammett. Ortwein, himself, was also identified up the vest-in one of the rooms as he was about to leave the house.

Mrs. Mary Walther, of West Pittsburgh, has seen Ortwain since his arrest, and recognizes him. She says that she used to know him among the Hamnetts when he was a boy fifteen or sixteen years old.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Mrs. Kuss, who was reported to have received information from Germany that Ortwein had committed murder there, says that it is not true. The Ernst Ortwein (which is his right name) was born in Fleim, county Heilbronn, kingdom of Wartemberg. He came to us in November, 1873, and stayed till January, 1874. On January last, my husband sent him to the city, with money, to the market house. When he did not return in the evening, I looked for him by every kind direction in Pittsburgh. I got $25 00, missing. My husband sied him at Aldermen's office. He never came home. Mr. Ginmotti, the well known pawnbroker, states that Ortwein was in his employ for a few weeks in the spring, and had cause to him on account of his looks and demeanor. One day flaming into a rage a little child improperly discharged him at once.

ABOUT THE REWARD.

There is likely to be a dispute about the reward of two thousand dollars offered for the arrest of the murderer. Mr. Holchouse who first suspected the man at Wachters saloon thinks his claim good, Mr. Wachter who sent his boy for police officer, puts up a demand and Officer Quirk, who arrested him in his bld. Officer McChesney of Pittsburgh, who got the first clue from Mr. Baier, thinks he should come in. It would appear to many that Detective Samuel Long has a right to a share as well as any other officer, as he has the family has as much claim as any one outside of the policemen.

MEETING OF MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP CITIZENS.

Since the members of the Hamnett family were so brutally murdered and their bodies burned, an uneasy feeling of horror has pervaded the community residing in the vicinity of the country seats of the deceased, and in those portions of the two cities where the murderer had been seen previous to the tragedy, as for instance Birmingham, Bayardstown, Lawrenceville and Allegheny. A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in an open air meeting of citizens, held very near the scene of the foul deed detected. The meeting was composed of solid citizens, men of intelligence, lawabiding, orderly and law-sustaining people, and the evident sentiment was deep but no less determined, that the murderer of the Hamnetts should be brought to the most condign punishment.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. J. W. Smart as President, and John Neal, Secretary.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING.

Mr. Smart stated that the meeting had been called by a committee of citizens living near the scene of the atrocious Hamnett murder; that the object was to devise ways and means to give expression to the sentiment which permeated the community regarding the terrible aggravation of crime, which had been committed in their midst, and to adopt the measures necessary to bring about the speedy trial, conviction and execution of the prisoner in jail suspected of having murdered the Hamnett family, and proved to be the criminal on his own confession.

Mr. Robert Calhoun offered a resolution reciting that inasmuch as the murder was committed while the murderer was under the guise of religion, it was the duty of the community to assist in furthering the temperance cause.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Without waiting for the resolution to be seconded, Mr. Byron Cochran took the floor, and in an eloquent address set forth the necessity and importance of seeing and watching that the officers of the law execute the law. He referred to the various murders in the Monongahela valley, and the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of justice, as well as the indifference with which sworn servants of the law, in prosecution of clues, failed to bring the notoriously guilty parties to conviction. Said he, we have had enough of this thing, and as law-abiding citizens it is our duty to see that the laws are executed, and the guilty punished.

A PRACTICAL MEASURE.

A motion was then made, by whom we will not say, that the Chairman of the meeting be empowered to appoint a committee of six to draw up a petition to the State's (County District) Attorney, beseeching him to bring to a speedy trial, conviction and execution, the prisoner Ernest Ortwein, alias Ludwig Ortwein, Mentzer now in the county jail, charged with the brutal murder and burning of the Hamnetts; also to circulate the petition for signatures throughout every portion of the township and obtain the hand manual of every citizen, more especially the neighbors of the Hamnetts.

AN OMINOUS SILENCE.

The resolution seemed to give expression to the inmost feeling of the gentlemen present, more especially as they regarded with sadness and horror the ruins of the late happy mansion of the Hamnets, which proved their funeral pile. The resolution was merely but distinctly seconded, and when the chairman called for remarks, not a word was said by any one present. The solemnity of the scene, however, the earnestness of the bystanders, the sad suggestiveness of the ruins, the horrible crucible in which kind and good neighbors, after being murdered, perished—all evinced louder than words that words or speeches were a desecration of the almost sacred site.

With calmness the question was put to the assemblage, Shall the resolution pass? The hearty, ringing "aye," which went forth from the throat of the hundreds present, evinced louder than words that the resolution had struck a popular chord.

THE COMMITTEE OF SIX.

The chairman decided the resolution adopted and in accordance therewith appointed the following committee of six to carry out the object of the resolution: Messrs. Byron Cochran, Captain John K. Cathcart, William Cox, Abdiel McClure, Esq., James Rath and Richard McClure.

Previous to adjourning the Chairman of the Committee stated that he would call it together at an early day.

The meeting then adjourned.

The above is a fair abstract of the proceedings of the meeting. Our reporter would say that the feeling of horror as well as determination, which congealed him, was evidently too deep seated to be tampered with, and but exhibits a purpose to see that the laws in relation to murder, more especially in cases with reference to this most atrocious murder, be promptly and speedily and certainly executed.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

Limited Liabilities of Individuals—The Text of Senator Wallace's Bill.

The following is the text of the bill offered in the Legislature by Mr. Wallace, relative to limited liability in partnership business:

An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of such association, except under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any three or more persons may desire to form a partnership association for the purpose of conducting any lawful business or occupation within this Commonwealth, by subscribing and contributing capital thereto, which capital shall alone be liable for the debts of such association, it shall and may be lawful for such persons to sign and acknowledge before some officer competent to take the acknowledgement of deeds, a statement in writing, in which shall be set forth the full names of such persons and the amount of capital of said association subscribed for by each, the total amount of capital and when and how to be paid, the character of business to be conducted and the location of the same, the name of the association, with the word "limited" added thereto, as part of the same, the contemplated duration of said association, which shall not in any case exceed twenty years, and the names of the officers of said association, and executed in conformity with the provisions of this act, and any amendment of said statement shall be made only in like manner, which said statement and amendments shall be filed of record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the proper county.

SEC. 2. The members of any such partnership association shall not be liable under any agreement, decree or order, which shall be obtained against such association, or for any debt or engagement of such association, in any manner otherwise than is hereinafter provided, that is to say: Every execution, sequestration, or other process in any action against such association, at law or in equity, shall have been issued against the property and effects of such association, and if there cannot be found sufficient whereon to levy or enforce such execution, sequestration, or other process, then such execution, sequestration or other process may be issued against any of the members to the extent of the portions of their subscriptions respectively, in the capital of the association not then paid up: *Provided always*, That no such execution shall issue against any member, except upon an order of court, or of a judge of the court in which the action, suit, or other proceeding shall have been brought or instituted, and such court or judge shall have power to make such order accordingly; and for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the members, and the amount of capital remaining to be paid by their respective subscriptions, it shall be lawful for any person entitled to any such execution, at all reasonable times, to inspect the books of said association containing said information, and the said association shall be required to keep such subscription list book for that purpose.

SEC. 3. The word "limited" shall be the last word of the name of every partnership association formed under the provisions of this act, and every such association shall have the same printed, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the association is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, and shall have its name mentioned in all its public characters in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of such association, and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, orders for money, bills of lading, invoices, receipts, and letters and other writings used for the transaction of the business of the partnership association: *provided*, that the omission of the word "limited" in the name of the partnership association shall render every person participating in the direction of such omission, or knowingly acquiescing therein, liable for any indebtedness, damage or liability arising therefrom.

SEC. 4. Interests in said association shall be personal estate, and transfers thereof shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the association may prescribe, but no transferee of any interest, or holder of any certificate of any interest, shall of any insolvent, shall be entitled thereafter to any participation in the business of such association, nor shall he or she be entitled thereto by a vote of a majority of the members in number and value of the shares, or in any other manner of ownership, whether by sale, death, bankruptcy or otherwise, which shall not be followed by delivery of the assignment, shall entitle the owner only to his interest in the association, and upon dissolution or winding up as hereinafter agreed upon; and in default of such agreement the price and terms shall be fixed by an appraisal, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, subject to the approval of said court.

SEC. 5. There shall be at least one meeting of the members of the association in each year, at one of which there shall be elected not less than three, nor more than five, managers of said association, of which number one shall be chairman, one the treasurer, and one the secretary, or one may be both treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for one year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. In case of vacancy or inability incurred for said association, except by one or more of the said managers, and no inability to act shall be considered to be incurred dollars, except against the person incurring it, shall bind the said association unless elected to fill the said vacancy by the remaining managers.

SEC. 6. The association may from time to time divide the profits of its business in such manner, and in such amount as a majority of its managers may determine, and may also so divided, shall not at the time diminish or impair the capital of the said association.

SEC. 7. It shall be lawful for such association to loan its credit, its name, or its capital or any part thereof, to any person, nor shall such loan to any other person or association, the consent in writing of a majority in number and interest of the members be previously had.

SEC. 8. Such association may be dissolved—First. Whenever the period fixed for the duration of the association expires.

Second. Whenever, by a vote of a majority in number and interest, it shall be so determined, and notice of such winding up shall be given by publication in two newspapers published in the proper city or county at least six consecutive times, and immediately upon the first publication of said advertising said association shall cease to carry on its business, except so far as may be required for the beneficial settlement thereof.

SEC. 9. The following consequences shall ensue upon the voluntary dissolution of a partnership association:

(1.) The property of the association shall be applied in satisfaction of its liabilities to the last thereto, shall be distributed amongst the members thereof in proportion to their respective interests.

(2.) Three liquidating trustees shall be elected by the members of the association, who shall have full power and authority to wind up the concern and distribute the net assets thereof among the parties entitled to the same, subject to the approval of the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no amendment, modification or repeal of this act shall affect any thing duly done, right acquired, liability incurred, or penalty, forfeiture, or other punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against the provisions of this act, before such amendment, modification or repeal comes into operation.

CITY ROADS.

Meeting of the Committee—Improvements Recommended—The Scraper Purchased—The Sidewalk Question.

A regular meeting of the Road Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Laufman in the chair.

The pay rolls for the month of April were approved as follows:

First District	$1,004 67
Second District	729 93
Third District	2,385 38

An ordinance was ordered for the grading, paving and curbing of Ridge street, in the thirty-third ward; also for the grading and paving of Beech alley from Madison street to Seneca street; also for the opening of Elizabeth avenue from Fifth avenue two hundred and forty feet.

Mr. Herron moved that the VanVoorhis road scraper be purchased, one for the first and one for the Third district, at the price of $500 each.

It was decided that the committee meet on Friday, at 10 A. M. of Thursday next, to examine Fifth avenue, Second avenue and Forbes street, relative to a removal of the curbs.

On motion of Mr. Krull, the following was adopted.

WHEREAS, The right of the Road Commissioners of the several districts to pave, or compel the owners to pave the sidewalks on streets, the road ways of which have been paved, has been questioned; therefore,

Resolved, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby requested to furnish to the committee a written opinion, setting forth the powers vested in said Road Commissioners relative to paving said sidewalks.

The following contracts were then let:

Grading, paving and curbing Madison avenue from Thirty-third to Jefferson street, by Cains, at the following rates: 38 cents for grading; $1 98 for paving, 90 cents for curbing and 60 cents for crossings.

Adelaide street, to James T. Wray & Co.; grading 41 cents, paving $1 95, curbing 90 cents, and crossings 60 cents.

Camp street, to James T. Wray & Co.; grading 40 cents, paving $1 95, curbing 90 cents, and crossings 60 cents per foot.

Lang avenue, from Pennsylvania Railroad to Fifth avenue; grading only to P. O'Neill, at 69 cents.

THE VALLEY RAILROAD.

Money Forthcoming and the Strike Ended.

The men employed in the Allegheny Valley Railroad shops, who contemplated a strike in case they were not paid the arrearages of wages due them, did not near all resume work yesterday morning, but quite a number went to work. Trouble was apprehended, however, so many idle and excited men had congregated, and a police force was engaged to be on hand as a precautionary measure. No disturbance, occurred, however. As the day wore on, information was received from the President, Mr. John Scott, that money would be forthcoming to pay them in full on Wednesday, and in a short time afterwards nearly all of them had resumed work.

It is worth noting that in anticipation of a strike, scores of applications were made for the situations expected to be vacated, and the company would have no difficulty in getting all the skilled workmen they might need. The credit of the company is good, and the men have acted wisely in resuming work.

The South Side Larcenies.

On Saturday evening Benjamin Parker, just as he was about leaving Cincinnati with a woman named Elizabeth Hollingshead, was arrested on the South Side on a charge preferred before Alderman Hoerr of larceny of a sewing machine from Mrs. Graham. The machine, several coats, and a number of cooking utensils were found among Parker's household goods at the wharf yesterday morning, and identified by different persons as belonging to them. Additional charges of larceny have been made against Parker by Lewis Gretzinger and Thomas Zimmerman, and the accused is now in jail awaiting a hearing.

The wicked *World* (New York's) says: "In view of the number of house-breakings committed in a Pennsylvania town which we refrain from naming, it is suggested that its inhabitants be generally known as Pittsburgians."

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Meeting of the Committee—Bids for Castings—The Completion of the Reservoirs—Inspector of Machinery Elected—That Boiler Contract.

A regular meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. Chalmers in the chair.

The first business taken up was that of the regular water department.

The pay roll for the month of April amounting to something over $10,000 was approved.

SOUTH SIDE WATER SUPPLY.

The bill of the Monongahela Water Company for use of water in engine houses, police stations and fire plugs on the South Side was taken up. The charge of $50 each for seventy-three fire plugs amounting to $3,650 was ordered to be paid. The items for four police stations, engine houses and market house were deferred. The bill of A. G. Cubbage for $124 20, for damages caused by the flooding of his cellar in the Diamond, occasioned by the bursting of a water pipe on the street, was read. Referred to a sub-committee in conjunction with the City Attorney. Messrs. Thompson, Fulton and Hunter were appointed the committee.

The sub-committee appointed to consider the necessity of an assistant to the Assessor of water rents, reported that there is necessity for help in that department. Report accepted but no action taken.

BIDS OPENED.

The bids for the supply of castings in the shape of inlets, connections, etc., for the new works were then opened, and were as follows:

James Rees, total, $8,190.

Dickson, Marshall & Co, four cents per pound at Lake, four and one-fourth cents delivered at cars, and four and seven-eighth cents per pound at works.

J. R. Hutchinson & Co., total $11,334 43.

William Smith, four cents on cars and four and one-half cents at works.

A. Hartupee, total, $9,150 put in position.

Etna Works, total, $9,740.

The bids were referred to the Committee on Pipes, in connection with the Mechanical Engineer, to prepare a schedule of the bids and ascertain the lowest, the committee to report to the General Committee.

RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Harrison presented a resolution instructing the Civil Engineer to notify the contractors on the reservoirs that the work must be completed by November 1st, 1874, and if, in the opinion of the Engineer, the work on any one or more cannot be completed by the contractors by the time stated that he employ a sufficient force at the contractor's expense.

Several amendments were suggested and substitutes offered, and finally the following, offered by Mr. McCarthy, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Civil and Mechanical Engineer be instructed to notify the contractors having in hand the construction of the new reservoirs, that they must complete the same speedily as possible, and that they will be held to the penalty provided in their bonds.

Mr. Harrison from the sub-committee on rules and regulation presented a report which was adopted.

On motion the matter of location of pipes to connect with the reservoirs was referred to the committee on pipes in connection with the two engineers.

INSPECTOR OF MACHINERY.

Mr. Mitchell from the sub-committee on machinery reported in favor of the election of an Inspector of machinery at a salary of $1,200 per year and that Mr. George Larmier was the proper person.

The report was adopted and Mr. Larmier elected.

On motion, the action of the committee was approved.

The mechanical engineer presented a communication recommending an increase of the pay of Mr. George Hinchliff superintendent of the construction of the new works, from $1,500 to $2,000.

After some discussion the salary was made $200 per month.

Mr. Lowry submitted the report of the stone contractors on Herron avenue, showing the total amount of stone already built and on the ground amounts to 10,272 perches. During the month 1,200 perches were finished at Cain's and at the foundations.

The question of purchasing the right to use the patent lap joint for piston packing was referred to the Committee on Machinery.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Mr. Jones presented a resolution requesting the Finance Committee to give a statement of the amount of money available to this Committee, and information as to what steps are to be taken to procure legislation providing for further means.

During the discussion which followed, Mr. Laufman stated that half a million dollars per month would be required to complete the works. It was also stated that if the South Side water works were completed it would take $750,000 more. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution providing for the purchase of water mains, laying in the South Side. Adopted.

The Chairman presented a resolution that water pipe be laid at once upon all streets on the South Side about being graded and gravel.

Action postponed.

THE BOILER CONTRACT.

Mr. Megraw, Jr., made a statement in effect that he had been informed that the contractors for the making of the boilers were not doing the work as intended, and that there would be an additional cost of $12,000 thereby. He further understood that changes or erasures had been made in the contract unknown to the committee.

After some discussion on the subject, the matter was referred to the sub-Committee on Machinery.

Adjourned to meet this evening.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

Another Assault Upon Its Constitutionality—An Injunction Asked Against the Butler Street Commissioners—The Rapacity of Corrupt Officials and Contractors.

In the District Court, yesterday, S. H. Geyer, Esq., on behalf of John H. Sawyer, filed a bill in equity against the city of Pittsburgh, and Messrs. R. H. Negley, C. B. Seely, Wm. Hoeveler, Samuel Garrison and Samuel McMahon, as Commissioners for the improvement or extension of Butler street, asking the Court to grant an injunction to restrain the same. The petition sets forth that Councils passed an ordinance, December 29, 1873, for the grading and paving of said street, from the present terminus of the pavement, at or near McMasters' refinery, to Collins avenue, under the provisions of the Penn avenue act; that the Commissioners were duly elected, with power to determine the kind of pavement, and make requisitions upon the city controller for issuance of bonds sufficient to cover the cost of the work; that the Commissioners are about to determine the kind of pavement, and to enter into contracts for the same; that the plaintiff owns property on both sides of said street, abutting about two thousand feet on each side; that the Commissioners propose to assess the amount of bonds to be sold by them upon the property which abuts upon said street as improved, according to the foot front; that said assessment on the property of the plaintiff, will amount to about ten dollars per foot front, contrary to the terms of the ordinance and act of Assembly alluded to are avoided by the new Constitution; that the Commission is a special Commission, and as such, prohibited by section twentieth of article third of the Constitution; that the power to issue said bonds is such a loaning of the city's credit as is prohibited by section seventh and section ninth of the Constitution; that the debt of the city already equals, if it does not exceed, seven per centum of the assessed valuation of taxable, constitutional limit; that the method of assessing and collecting the cost of the improvement will not reimburse the city for the bonds issued, is contrary to section first of article ninth of the Constitution; that the assessment to be made by the city for the debt proposed to be incurred, and that in the absence of such appropriation, such debt is prohibited by section second of article fifteenth of the Constitution; and that a general system of street laws exists, adequate for all street improvements, independent of the Penn avenue act, which is a cumbrously devised system of special legislation, intended to impair and destroy the property rights of its citizens and subject them to the cupidity of corrupt officials and contractors, and to preclude him from all proper legal remedy and redress.

The plaintiff, therefore, asks the court for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners from proceeding with the work, and to enjoin the Mayor and Controller from executing the bonds, and the Treasurer from paying out Penn avenue act and its supplements unconstitutional and void.

The case is fixed for Saturday, May 9th, at eleven o'clock, as the time for hearing the argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction.

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

A Row in the Camp—Col. Glenn Opposes Mr. Ross—The Colonel Severely Denounced and Ruled Out by the Prohibition Party.

A regular weekly meeting of the County Temperance Alliance was held yesterday at their rooms. Mr. Thomas H. Rabe presided, and at the opening announced that Wm. B. Ross, Esq., had been proposed as the Prohibition candidate for Mayor of Allegheny.

Mr. Thomas Smith expressed the suspicion that 'Squire Ross' nomination was a trick of the whisky ring to help Glenn's election. Similar remark brought Mr. Ross to his feet, who explained his position, and expressed his surprise at the suspicion that his nomination would be questioned.

Col. Glenn then arose and denounced Mr. Ross, and declared in favor of Alderman Neville, as a measure to defeat the whisky ring.

Mr. Kearney, Mr. Cormley and others made a sharp attack on Colonel Glenn, and expressed their astonishment at a man claiming to be a prohibitionist advocating the election of such a candidate.

Mrs. Hill expressed the deepest regret that women did not possess the ballot. If they had the privilege of voting they would soon settle the question of 'Squire Ross election.

Such terms as "contemptible," "drunken sot," "Cormley and Glenn ring," "whisky ring," were indulged in, and Colonel Glenn was alone in his view of the situation.

Mr. Rabe expressed sorrow for Colonel Glenn, in assuming the position he had, and felt sure his advice was not such as any Christian ought to follow.

The Alliance then adjourned, and the members turned to the contemplated task of harnessing the customary lunch. Colonel Glenn did not partake of the repast, and there is a suspicion that he has forsaken the prohibition board.

THE EXEMPTED PROPERTY.

The City Attorney Advises the Board of Revision that Property Heretofore Exempt Cannot be Taxed.

Our readers are aware that pursuant to action of the Board of Revision all property heretofore exempt from assessment, such as churches, school houses, railroad depots, railway tracks, etc., has been returned by the assessors in the several wards, the value in the aggregate is very large. The Board seemed to think that no property was exempt under the new Constitution. The question was referred to the City Attorney, Mr. Bigelow, who yesterday gave a verbal opinion that there was no authority to tax property heretofore exempt, and the Property Assessor, has accordingly given notice that this class of property will not be assessed. This will, no doubt, dispose of the question so far as the Board of Revision is concerned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Insane Man Saved From a Watery Grave.

Yesterday af